BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1818. [NUMBER 1347.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Proposals will be received by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, on Wednesday the 1st July next, from any Person or Persons, who may be willing to lease the several undermentioned Ferries for three years commencing from the 1st of July next.

From Tannah (on the Island of Salsette) to Culvah,
" Collsette (Ditto Ditto) to Caller,
" Gorebunder (Ditto Ditto) to Bassein,
" Goremaul (Ditto Ditto) to Naglem,
" Dongree (Ditto Ditto) to Bassein.

Further particulars will be obtained on application to the Custom Master of Salsette.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
19th June 1818.

સરકારી-જાહેર-ખબર-થાએ
એલીને-ફટલીક-કેઠબ-ખજેલી-તરો
[illegible]-આવતા-જુલાઇ-મારાની-તા
[illegible]-વરશ-થુધી-કરવા
[illegible]-આદમી-રાજી-થઇને-પશપો
[illegible]-પુખ-વારનાં-દંને-તા
રીખ ૧ આવતા-જુલાઇ-માશમાં-રેઠ-
કેનરાબલ-ગવરનર-કોશલ-અધેખેશેક
સર ૧ ખરોત-શાશાડીનાં-ડાંનાં-થીતે-ક
ખવા-થુધી *
સર ૧ કોલશેત-થીતે-કાખન-થુધી *
સર ૧ ધોર-ઝંનદર-થીતે-વશાઇ-થુધી
સર ૧ ગોરમાલ-થીતે-નાગાંબમ-થુધી*
સર ૧ ડોગારી-થીતે-વશાઇ-થુધી *
બાકી-શરવે-ઝીનાં-શાશાડીનાં-કશા
[illegible]-આશતર-એ[illegible]-કાતદાર-એકુને-
[illegible]-પુકાથી-માકુ[illegible]શે—તા-૧૯ જુ
ન-શને ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી *

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
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[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

नर प्रांतशहीछेछीश्वणे पा
छेनते मश्चेपापेतो
प्रीताम्लेश्वेन पाछेनते मश्चं
पापेतो
प्रीता घोडघंघरपाछेनते पश्च
ईपापेतो
प्रीता गोरमश्चपाछेनते प्रगशे
मपापेतो
प्रीता डोगजीपछेनते पश्चई
पापेतो
परमडशीस्तर शहीछेछीश्च
मस्तंपस्तर म्यछपे पश्चतघर
याशमडश शीचारप्याशवशीमछे
ईश तागीछे १७ मछे छेज शश
१८१८ ईंग्रेजी

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On WEDNESDAY the 24th instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD
BY AUCTION
AT THE ARSENAL,
[redacted]*ble condemned*
STORES,
TO THE
ompany,
[redacted]be seen at this office. The lots to be paid for, and cleared away immediately, or resold, at the risk and expence of the first purchaser.

C. HODGSON,
Major & Commissary of Stores.

BOMBAY,
GRAND ARSENAL,
13th June 1818.

By order of the Military Board,
E. H. BELLASIS,
Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of Lieutenant THOMAS GEORGE PATTINSON, late in the military service of the Honorable East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, June 19, 1818.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

In the Goods of MAHOMED SUFFEE BIN ABDUL GUFFOOR, deceased.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, for Letters of administration in the above Goods to be granted to FATIMA BEEBEE, widow of the said deceased, & MULNA ESMAIL BIN MAHOMED SUFFEE and MAHOMED HUSSON BIN MAHOMED SUFFEE, the two eldest sons of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Bombay 2d June 1818.

RECORDER'S COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE,

In the Goods of LOURENCO DE SILVA, late of Bombay, Portuguese, deceased.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay for Letters of administration in the above Goods to be granted to NICHOLAS DE SILVA, the nephew of the said deceased. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Bombay 2d June 1818.

Recorder's Court.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the goods of Jaigovandass Jugjeevandass, deceased.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application hath been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, for Letters of Administration in the above goods to be granted to *Goolabvow widwo* of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, 19th day of June 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 22d instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET.

A QUANTITY of Barsac, French Liquors, Rotafia, some articles of plate consisting of Table and Dessert Spoons and Forks, &c. Some articles of Furniture, Glass and Queen Ware.

Bombay, 20th June 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next the 25th inst.
AT 11 O'CLOCK
AT THE GODOWNS OF
MESSRS. ANDERSON & Co.
(On account of the Underwriters,)
THE FOLLOWING DAMAGED ARTICLES
LANDED PER
BRIG MINERVA,

12 BALES of blue Piece Goods,
23 Bags of Masooj Beads,
4 Chests of Bangles,
3 Ditto of Persian and Europe Beads,
5 Ditto of China ditto,
6 Casks of Arrack.

The above articles will be put up to suit the convenience of purchasers, the lots to be paid for and cleared away within 3 days after the sale; or to be sold at the risk of the first purchaser.

Bombay 20th June 1818.

જાહેર-લીલાંકુ-કરીને-વેચશે
આવતા-ભરેશપત-વારને-દીને-તા
રીખ ૨૫ મી-આમ્બે-મહીનાંનીમે-બ
પોરનાં-કલાક ૧૧ નાં-અંદરશનની-કુ
મપનીનાં-વખારમાં-વીમાવાલાઓને-જ
શાબે-વેચશે *
કેઠબ-ખજેલો-ડામીન-માલ-ભરીગ-
મનેરવા-કુપરથી-કુતરેઓછે *
૧૨ ગાંશડી-કાલા-કાપરનીછે *
૨૩ ઠેબા-મથુજ-દાંનાંનાંછે *
૪ પેટીઓ-કરાંની-ભરેલીછે *
૩ પેટીઓ-બશરાઇ-તથા-વેલાથી-પો
ઠનીછે *
૫ પેટીઓ-ચીનાઇ-પોઠનીછે *
૬ પીપ-રેઆકનાંછે *
એ-કુપર-ખજેલી-જંનશો-ખરીદદાર
નાં-જોગવાઇ-માકક-ખાટ-કરીને-વેચ
શે-એ-ખાટનાં-નાણાં-ખજને-વેચેલા-દંન
થી-દંન ૩ માં-કુચકી-ખજનાએ-નહી
તો-પેહેલા-ખરીદ-દારને-જોખમે-પાકુ-
વેચાશે—તા-૨૦ મી-જુન ૧૮૧૮ *

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that the Probate of the last Will and Testament of BHUNSALUNBAEESAWUTREE, widow, late of Bombay Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to DHURAMDASS, son of TULSEYDASS the executor named therein,—All persons concerned are hereby informed thereof.—Dated this 19th day of June 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all tickets of the first class of the Madras Government Lottery for the year 1818, delivered to Messrs. ANDERSON & Co. for renewal from time to time up to the 15th May ultimo 18,8,—corresponding numbers have been received by them; and they are ready for delivery at their office (the greatest part are already distributed from the 18th inst.) at 80 rupees each,—save and excepting a few tickets which were delivered and received by them after that period for transmission to the Government Lottery Office at Madras for renewal, will either be too late for renewal, or forfeit their chance in the second, pursuant to advertisements in the Bombay Gazette and Courier of the 18th and 21st March 1818.

Messrs. ANDERSON & Co. have a few additional tickets left for sale and which may be had by an early application at their office for rupees 112 each, in exchange for Prize tickets of former Lotteries, or Bills on respectable Houses at Madras.

Bombay 19th June 1818.

SALES BY AUCTION

On TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY next,

THE 23D AND 24TH INST.

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

Public Sales

WILL BE HELD

AT LOUGHLIN'S Auction Rooms,

AS USUAL,

OPPOSITE ST. THOMAS's CHURCH.

ON the above days, will be exposed for Sale an extensive and select Collection of Books, consisting of upwards of 300 Volumes of the latest publications, lately imported on one of the Indiamen of the Season.

Catalogues of the Books will be circulated, and may be seen at the Auction Room.

Bombay, 20th June 1818.

FOR LONDON

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP

ANN

600 TONS BURTHEN,

WILLIAM REYNOLDS

COMMANDER,

(Late of the Hon'ble Company's Service)

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE

APPLY TO

CAPTAIN REYNOLDS

OR THE PURSER,

BAKEHOUSE LANE.

Bombay 20th June 1818.

LOST.

A black TERRIER DOG, with red legs, has had one of his fore legs broken, answers to the name of *SOLDIER*. The dog belongs to General BAILIE: whoever will return him to the General shall be handsomely rewarded for his trouble, and any person found detaining him after this public notice will be prosecuted according to law.

Bombay, 20th June 1818.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL SERMON, in aid of this institution, will be preached at ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH in the morning of Sunday the 21st instant by the Rev. the ARCHDEACON.

Vestry Room, 6th June 1818.

To

The Editor of the Bombay Courier.

A REPORT having lately been circulated by some malicious and ill disposed person, that my Father, when alive, was afflicted with Scrofula (or King's Evil) I consider it a duty I owe the memory of a Parent, and in justice to the surviving members of my Family, to contradict, in the most public and unequivocal manner, so false and injurious a Report, and to declare that such a disease *never* existed in the Family.

As it would be extremely difficult to trace the original author of this shameful Report, I have adopted this, as the only effectual mode of confuting it & of holding up the Inventor of it (if he chooses to avow himself) to that public, as well as private contempt, which must always accompany the propagator of false and unfounded Calumnies.

JAMES FALCONAR,

Fort Adjutant at Tannah.

Tannah, June 16th 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12TH JUNE 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to confirm the appointment, made by Major General Laurence on the 26th ultimo, of Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Rigby, to act as line Adjutant to the Field Detachment ordered into Candeish under the Command of Major Jardine.

The Governor in Council, has received with pleasure a report of the zeal and gallantry of subadar Jorawar Sing of the 1st 7th Regiment left in Command at Sunghumseer, who with a Detachment from his party of sixteen men succeeded in surprizing one hundred and fifty Ramoozees and taking twenty five of them, among whom is an Arab Jemadar, prisoners; His Excellency the Commander in Chief is requested to cause the approbation of Government to be conveyed to the Subadar for his distinguished conduct on this and on other occasions in which he has evinced his zeal for the public service.

Bombay Castle, 13th June 1818.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the furlough granted in General Orders of the 20th of February last to Lieut. Gallway, attached to the Poona Auxiliary Infantry, to proceed to sea for the benefit of his health, and to permit him to be absent on that account for a further period of four months.

The Governor in Council, is also pleased to confirm Brigadier General Smith's appointment, made on the 6th Instant, of Captain Hardcastle, to act as Persian Interpreter during the absence of Lieutenant Clarke, who is placed at the disposal of the Commissioner.

Bombay Castle, 16th June 1818.

The Honorable Mr. J. A. Van Braam, who has arrived in India furnished with full powers by their Excellencies the Commissioners General of His Majesty's the Netherlands Government to receive possession of the establishments formerly occupied by the Dutch Nation on the continent of India, in conformity with the convention concluded on the 13th of August 1814, between Great Britain and the Government of the Netherlands, having deputed Mr. B C. Verploegh to receive charge of the Dutch Factory at Surat and it's dependencies, they were accordingly restored to Mr. Verploegh on the 8th of April last.

Monsieur Conrad Joseph Gustaf Baron Van Albedyell having been appointed by Mr. Verploegh the Resident in charge of the Netherlands Factory and its dependencies at Surat, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs, that Baron Van Albedyell receive the same Military honours as are paid to the British Chief.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

THE

COURIER,

JUNE 20, 1818.

FIELD ARMIES.

By letters dated from the camp before Mulliagaum the 11th June, we have the satisfaction to learn that the grand and expense magazine of that fort blew up at 11 o'clock in the morning of that day, carrying away the works between two towers of the inner fort and to the right of the gateway from their very foundations. Upwards of 300 shells had been thrown into the place on the morning when the explosion took place. Many of the enemy are supposed to have perished in the ruins, and our troops had closed in to prevent the escape of the remainder during the night. The next accounts must bring the intelligence of our being in possession of this fortress.

Letters from Lieut. Colonel Kennedy's camp at Dappolie, dated the 7th June, mention that the forts of Rutnaghurry, Jeyghur and Weejyghur had been taken possession of and garrisoned by the troops under the command of this gallant officer.

We also have the gratification of announcing the capture of the fort of Pritchitghur on the 10th inst. in a very spirited manner, by the detachment under the command of Lieut. Col. Cunningham, commanding the Poona auxiliary horse. We have been kindly favored with the following particulars of this gallant affair.

The detachment under Lieut. Colonel Cunningham's command encamped, on the 9th June, as near to Pritchitghur as the jungle permitted, and shortly afterwards occupied a high hill which completely commanded the place. The Killedar was then summoned to give up the fort, but without effect; in the course of the day Captain Spillar went over and was admitted under a flag of truce, the garrison promised to surrender the next day. During the night, as little reliance could be placed on this promise, the commanding officer sent to the top of the Moregharry Ghaut for one of the guns, which, by the great exertions of the detachment and assistance from Sattarah, was brought up and mounted on the hill the detachment occupied, by 2 o'clock. The Killedar was again summoned, and, he returning no satisfactory answer, hostilities were immediately commenced. The first few shells seemed to alarm the garrison, but they had so much cover that it was not possible to reach them, of which they were soon sensible and set us at defiance. It was then thought possible to get into the place by blowing open the gate by musquetry, which service Capt. Spillar most gallantly offered to perform, Dr. Redford also volunteering to accompanying him: fifty men from the 6th regiment and a party of the auxiliary horse were then formed, and advanced to the gateway on the opposite side of the tower. During the advance of the party the gun was directed by Lieut. Roe, in a manner that prevented the enemy occupying this part of their works. The gallant commanding officer followed soon after with a reinforcement, and a hole was soon blown through the gate sufficient to admit one man at a time. The enemy were completely panic struck and fled in all directions; in the course of a few minutes, the fort was in our possession. The Rajah and his family were made prisoners and were in the camp. The enemy had 5 men killed and the Soubadar of the fort wounded.

The arrival of the Actæon from the Isle of France has put us in possession of our regular files of Mauritius Gazettes to the 16th May, they contain no news. We have translated an interesting account of the dreadful effects of the hurricane of the 1st March last, from a periodical work published at Port Louis, entitled Les Archives de l' ile de France.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 28th May and Madras ones to the 2d June; the local news they contain is of little interest, and their European intelligence is all of old date.

During the last week the rain has fallen very abundantly: the monsoon this year set in about the first quarter of the moon, the first heavy continued fall of rain being in the night of Friday the 12th inst.

The Surat Castle, for this port, arrived at Trincomalie on the 15th ultimo; she was expected to sail again about the end of the month.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope mention the arrival there of the H. C. ships Lowther Castle and Bridgewater on the 12th March. The latter vessel we are sorry to find had been twice on shore in the straits of Banca. We have been favored with the following memorandum, made on board the Lowther Castle. "At 4 P. M. steering E. S. E. Monapia Hill N. N. W. soundings 6½ fathoms, going 6 knots. At ½ past 4 the Bridgewater grounded, we were at that time about ⅔ a cable's length abreast of her to the westward. We had during the half hour 6, 5 and 4 fathoms. The moment she grounded we hauled off to the southward and had 7, 12 and 13 fathoms water. When we came to anchor, Monapia Hill N. b. W. ¼ W. Extremes of Banca N. W. b. N. to E. b. N. off the Banca shore 5 or 6 miles. The Caram Brambram rock E. ¼ S. Sumatra shore from S. E. ½ E. to S. W. by S. The Bridgewater aground N. by W. ⅝ W. ¾ mile. She lay there till 2 next morning when she floated, but not till she had started most of her water.

The next day at 1 P. M. steering S. ⅝ E. soundings 12. 12. 10. 10. 9½. 9. 8. 8. 7. 7½. 6. The Bridgewater about ½ mile right ahead of us, grounded again, we immediately hauled off a little to the Eastward and anchored abreast of her in 8½ fathom. The first point N. N. W. ⅝ W. Lucepara S. E. ½ S. Parmisang Hill N. by W. distance from Sumatra shore about 2 miles. The Bridgewater aground bearing W. ¼ mile. The Bridgewater got 4, 10 inch hawsers bent together and with some difficulty got one end passed to our ship, which she hove taut upon and about 2 next morning she floated again, but remained with 10 feet water all round her for some hours. She lay in a fine bed of mud, and we learned from the Penang cruiser, that the Waterloo lay in the same place 11 days.

The conditions on which Badjee Row has given himself up are said to be,

A safe conduct to Benares and a residence there under the protection of the British Government, with an annual income of ten lacs of rupees. Badjee Row renouncing all claims to sovereignty.

We understand that in consequence of the lamented demise of Mr. John Williams, the late Collector of Salsette, that valuable and interesting island has been annexed to the Northern Concan, now under charge of Mr. Marriott, whose Head Quarters will in future be fixed at Tannah.

POSTSCRIPT.

We have just received Madras papers to the 4th June, they announce the arrival [redacted] H. C. S. Princess Amelia, Capt[redacted]a. She sailed from the Do[redacted]h February in company [redacted] Capt. Campbell, from Cape.

[redacted]*ess Amelia.*

[redacted]nn Cosby, Mrs. [redacted]nch, Miss Lynch, [redacted]apt. Wallace, Lieut. [redacted] Maclean, writer; Mr. Joh[redacted]ee mariner, Mr. Willm. Butte[redacted] Cadet. Mr. Geo. Thomas, ditto.

The free trader Lady Campbell, Capt. Marques had also arrived, left Portsmouth 4th February.

Passengers.

Mrs. Storey and child, Miss Roberts, Lieut. Col. Storey, Capt. Balmain.

FOR BENGAL. Miss Gibbs, W. S. Robb Esq. Messrs. H. and A. Garstin, Cadet. Mr. Clark, Mr. Inglis, Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Phillips, free merchants.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.]—On the 21st May at Allippy, by the Revd. Mr. Norton, Capt. Alexander M'Leod of the 9th Regt. Madras Native Infantry to Miss Eliza Daly.

BIRTH.]—At Calicut, on the morning of the 22d April, the Lady of James Taylor Esq. Bombay C. S. of a daughter.

At Colabah on the 7th instant, the Lady of Lieut. Clarke, of His Majesty's 47th Regt. of a daughter.

At Colabah, on the 17th inst. the Lady of Major Hodgson, Commissary of Stores, of a daughter.

At Coloball, the Lady of Lieu. Col. Osborne, of a Son.

DEATHS.]—At Trincomalie in the course of a few days, of fevers: on the 23d April Mr. Holmes, Shipwright,—25th do. Mr. Akeuhead Master sail Maker,—28th do. Mr. Calamy, first clerk to the naval Officer.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

At the Breach House, where he had been removed from Tannah, in consequence of severe illness, on the morning of the 16th instant, in his 38th year, John Williams, Esquire, a senior Merchant in the Civil Service of the Hon'ble Company on this Establishment, and Collector and Custom Master of Salsette and Caranjah.

Mr. Williams bore the illness, which has terminated so fatally (and which was of a month's duration) with great fortitude and patience, and with entire resignation to the will of his Maker. Throughout a period of nearly twenty one years, employed in various departments of the highly honorable service to which he belonged, he exemplified on all occasions the most scrupulous integrity: indeed it might be justly observed of him, that he fulfilled in every sense of the words the scriptural phrase that "*An honest man is the noblest work of God.*" An affectionate husband, a kind parent, a liberal and faithful friend, and a sincere christian. His loss is irreparable to his disconsolate widow and his young family, who by this untimely event are overwhelmed in the utmost grief and affliction.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.]—On the 28th May H. T. Bushby, Esq to Miss L. A. Jefferys.

BIRTHS.]—At Pondichery on the 30th May the Lady of A. D. Campbell, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service of a Son.

At Pondichery, on the 28th May, the Lady of J. Benjamin, Esq. of a Son.

At Secundrabad, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Deacon, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 29th May after a protracted illness, Major George Kelly, 1st Bat. 2d Regt. N. I. leaving a disconsolate Widow and four young Children. To those who were allied by the ties of Blood or Friendship, his Death will prove a source of the deepest affliction—humble, pious, and resigned to the Will of Providence,—he bore his sufferings with exemplary patience and fortitude.

On the 23d May after a short and painful illness which he bore with true christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. Henry Bantleman, in his 57th years.

On the 27th May after a short illness, Caroline, daughter of Mr. Thomas Rodrigues.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.]—At Barrackpore the 15, May Rv. R. S Hutchings, Chaplain of Prince of Wales Island, to Elvira, youngest Daughter of the late constantine Phipps, Esq. of St. Christopher's.

At Nagpore, on the 10th of January last, by Richard Jenkins, Esq. Resident of Nagpore, Lieut. R. W. Smith, of the 6th Bengal N. C. to Miss Monnerais.

At Kurnaul, on the 20th April Lieut. Nicholson, Adjutant of the 1st Nusseree Battalion, to Louisa, Daughter of Major Butler, of Artillery.

On the 23d May Capt. John Mouckton Coombs, of the Mad. Est. to Anne Maria, youngest Daughter of the late William Smoult, Esq. of Calcutta.

On the 22d May Lieut. Thomas Brooke Hingly, H. C's. Art. to Miss Anne Horsford, Daughter of the late Major General Sir John Horsford, K. C. B.

On the 16th May Mr. Joseph Da Cruz jun. to Miss Catherina De Souza.

On the 22d May Mr. Stephen Read, of the Pilot Service, to Miss Sally Wilcock.

BIRTHS.]—On the 15th April the Lady of Capt. Joseph Leigh, of the Country Service, of a Daughter,

On the 9th May Mrs. P. Hudson, of a Daughter.

On the 22d April the Lady of Captain Ireland. Commanding the Ship Kent, of a Son.

At Anopshire, on the 19th March, the Lady of J. H. Mathews, Esq. of a Son.

At Benares, on the 18th instant, the Lady of Captain B. Roberts, of the Commissariat Department, of a Son.

On Thursday, the 21st May the Lady of George Playfair, Esq. Presidency Surgeon, of a Son.

At Jessore, on the 28th April Mrs. Wm. Thomas junior, of a Daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 15th May the Lady of Capt. C. Brooke, of the Commissarate Department, of a Son.

At Monghir, on the 22d March last, the Lady of Capt. R. Rich, of the 3d N. I. of a Son.

At Benares, on the 28th ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. John Holbrow, of the 1st N. I. of a Daugater.

At Futteh Ghur, on the 1st May the Lady of Lieut. Robert Cauty, of the 19th N. I. of a Son.

At Banda, on the 14th May the Lady of Lieut. J. Paterson, Interpreter and Quater Master, 1st 1st N. I. of a Son.

DEATHS.]—On the 17th May the Infant Son of Captain G. Swiney, of Artillery,—aged nine months and a half.

Lately at Dum-Dum, of a bilious fever, Lieut. Frederick Warren, of Artillery:—much regretted by his Brother Officers.

On the 17th May, the Infant Daughter of M. T. Stephens, Esq.,—aged 1 year, 2 months, and 5 days.

On the 14th May, Captain Robert Cook, Commander of the Ship Orient,—aged 26 years.

On the 15th May, Mr. John Bartlett, Assistant Ship-Builder to John Gilmore, Esq.,—aged 37 years and 6 months.

At Chowringhee, on Monday, the 4th May, John Charles, the Infant Son of Lieutenant H. C. Barnard, Interpreter and Quarter-master 1st Battalion 26th Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 8th May, Mr. John Martin Bolts,—aged 46 years.

At Bankipore, the 10th May, Francis Le Gros, Esq. Commercial Resident of Patna.

By the late accounts from Camp near Mundelah, we are happy to perceive, that Lieutenant Colonel James Dewar, whose death was announced in our Paper of the 13th May, was then living. The death of that respectable Officer, and the occasion of it, was communicated to us from a quarter, which left no doubt on our mind as to the fact; & we sincerely trust, that the mistake into which we have fallen, may not have occasioned any uneasiness in any quarter.—*Ind. Gaz.*

On the 24th May, Doctor John Major Wilson, Surgeon of Artillery.—aged 40 years.

On the 25th May, Capt. Alexander Cassells, of the Country Service, and recently appointed Commander of the Ship Ortent,—aged 34 years.

On the 21st May, Capt. John Francis Jones, late Commander of the Ship Cochin.—aged 33 years.

On the 20th May, Charles D. Miles, Esq. of Boston, in the United States of America,—aged 23 years.

On the 21st May the infant Daughter of Mr. Aley, Dozey,—aged 2 years and 8 months.

On the 15th May, Mrs. Jane Hyland—aged 24 years.

On the 22d May, of the Cholera Morbus, Mrs. Anne Lodge, widow of the late Mr. Maxwell Irvine, Conductor of Ordnance.

In the Upper Provinces, Mr. Charles Tetley, Son of Colonel Tetley.

At Bespore Indigo Factory, on the 11th instant, Mr. Mark Smith,—aged 38 years and 4 months—leaving a disconsolate Wife and five infant Children to lament his loss.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. B. McMahon, 1st Bat. 8th Regt. Capt. G. Y. Sadler, 47th Regiment.

DEPARTURE.—Lieut. Col. Boye, Commanding a Battalion.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 18th Ship Windermere, Free Trader, Captain Wm. Corlet. from Liverpool the 21st Dec. 1817.

16th Do. Ship Aeteon, Captain John Mackey, from the Isle of France the 25th May 1818.

Passengers—Lieut. N. Nepean 46th Regt. Mrs. O'Brien and child.

17th Do. American Ship Aurelia Commander Geo. Baker from Boston and Sumatra.

DEPARTURES—June 17th American Ship Mary Ann, Commander Wm. Russel; to Providence.

Do. do. Ship Packet Commander Daniel S. Cooke, to Providence.

Do. do. Ship Beverly, Commander John Gardner, to Boston.

18th Ship Columbo, Free Trader Capt. Thomas Webb to England.

Passenger—Mr. Jno' Forth.

MADRAS.

Shipping Intelligence.

MADRAS,—JUNE 2d 1818.

ARRIVALS.]—May 26th, Brig Anna Catharina, Captain P. Barbet, from Trincomalie 19th May----29th, Brig Countess of London, Captain W. Johnson, from Tappin 5th May, Passengers, Mrs. and Miss Hoges.

DEPARTURES.]----May 26th, Ship Eliza. Captain John Pringle, for Calcutta----27th, Cutter Aligator, Captain J. Beuson, for Calcutta---28th, Ship Neptune, Captain J. Rodgers, for Covelong, 29th, Ship Moira, Captain W. Hornblow, for Calcutta----31st, Ship Neptune, Captain Rodgers, retuned from Covelong----and proceeded to Bengal immediately.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—May 15, brig Minerva, J. Rufsell, from Penang 21ft March, and West Coast of Sumatra 17th April.

16, ship Succefs, T. G. Martin, from London 2d December.

American ship Endeavour, B. Shillaber, junior, from Salem 22d November, and Sumatra 18th April.

Ship Eugenia, W. E. Tyrer, from Port Louis 31ft March, and Pondicherry 4th May.

17, American ship Dromo, W. P. Matchett, from Boft m 19th November.

Ship Mercury, W. G. Graham, from Penang 5th April, and Bimlepatam 11th May.

18, American ship Mary, W. Smith, from Bofton 3d January.

H. m. the Company's ship Eraaad, Lieutenant D. Jones, from Bombay 2d April, and Beypoor, 23d ditto.

French ship Seine, J. Houssart, from Herfleur, 12th December, and Cape of Good Hope the 24th March.

American ship Herald, E. Greaves, from Sumatra 28th April.

19, ship Hindoostan, R. Stewart, from Liverpool, 21st December.

American ship Sally, C. Bertody, from Boston, 24th December, and Pondicherry, 13th May.

Dutch ditto Hope, B. Wilkinson, from ditto, 1st January.

Ship Nymph, T. J. Humble, put back from Sea from stress of weather.

Ship Centurion, from London, 3d December.

At Kedgeree, May, 22d ship Kent, E. Bingham, from Gibraltar 9th January. Ship Hope. D. Mackenzie, from Bussorah 19th March, and Muscat 26th April. American ship Trident. L. Gardner, from New York 17th January, and Boston 17th December. American brig Otter, C. Sears, from Sumatra 27th April. Dutch ship Magnanime, J. Seitzes, from Ostend 13th December and Flushing 21st December.

Put Back:—May 19, ship Nymph, Humble, owing to Stress of Weather.—20, ship Diana, Rutter, in consequence of Stress of Weather, being leaky and having sprung three lower Masts.

May 24th—French ship Benani, J. B, Castaings from Bordeaux, 20th Nov. and Mauritius 11th April—26th, Spanish Frigate Infante Don Carlos, Don Joze Valera, from Lima 24th December, and Malacca 16th April.

Passengers.—Per Mercury:—Lieutenant F. Anstice, 17th, N. I. Mrs. Anstice, and Mr. D. McCullock.

Per Ernand.—Miss Greenwaller, W. Crozier, Esq. Civil Service, Horatio Nelson, Esq. Royal Navy, Lieutenant Yorke, H. M. 17th Regiment, and Reverend Mr. Martin, Armenian Archdeacon.

Per Hindostan:—Lieutenant W. K. Fressell R. N.

DEPARTURS.]—May 18, American ship Bengal T. Moriarty, for Salem.

19, cutter Frolick, J. Dempsey, for Penang.

From Callcutta:—May 18th American ship Courier, E. Stanly, for Boston Ship Union W. Stitter, for the Isle of France. 22, ship Roscoe, John Bean, for Liverpool. Ship Lord Cathcert, J. Ferrand, for Gibraltar.

May 21st ship Auspicious, J. Neish. for Eastward.—Ship Lucy Maria, W. A. Raper for Malta——23d ship Nautilus, W. Wilson for London.——24th brig Dragon. F. Brady, for New South Wales.—American ship Mentor, W. Loring, for New York.——25th ship Maitland, W. Kinsey, for China.—ship East Indian, A. Hogg, for ditto.—Brig Endeavour, J. H. Speer, for Masulepatam.—Ship Sea Flower, G. S. Buglass, for Manilla.——26th ship Fletcher, W. Flecher, for Liverpool.

MAURITIUS.

ARRIVALS April 17th—Brig Nancy, Capt. Adler, from Tranquebar.

20th—Schooner Derwent, Capt. Carr from New South Wales—Passenger, Lieut. Nepean, H. M. 46th Regt.

22d—Schooner Young Ferdinand, Capt. Piot from Port Jackson—Passengers, Surgeon Fairfowl R. N. and Mr. Baker.

29th—Dutch Ship Shawfed, Capt. J. Scott from Samarang—Passenger, Mr. Forestier.

May 5th—French Corvette Uranie, Capt. De Freycinet from the Cape of Good Hope, on a voyage of discovery.

Ship Eclipse, Capt. Winter from London 4th Feb.—for Ceylon—Passengers, Messrs Gibson, Boyle assist. Surgeon Mortimer, Gowley, Moffet, Lendmer, and Hampton.

7th—French Ship Mahe, de Labourdonaie, Capt. Morin from St. Meloes.

" —Schooner Venus, Capt. Legoy from Bourbon.

6th—Six Sœurs, Capt. Hodoul from Seychelles.

9th—Brig Mauritius Packet, Capt. Canah, from Madras.

10th—Portugueze Ship Vigilancia, Capt. Silveira from Sumatra for Lisbon.

11th—Ship Eliza, Capt. Cornish from Cape of Good Hope—Passengers, Capt. Routledge, Bengal Army, and Mr. Fielder.

12th—Schooner Renette, Capt. Polly from Seychelles.

14th—French Ship Apollon, Capt. Webb from Rochelle

DEPARTURES, April 16th—Ship Mary, Capt. Moffet for London.

17th—Ship Anna Robertson, Capt. MacFarlane for London.

18th—Brig Johnny, Capt. Ballard for Bombay.

19th—American Brig Jason, Capt. J. Brig for Sumatra.

" —French Ship Egide, Capt. Michel for Bourbon.

20th—Brig Lilie, Capt. Durocher for Madagascar.

22d—Ship Surat Castle, Capt. Walker for Ceylon and Bombay.

Brig Griffin, Capt. A. Planche for the Seychelles.

23d—French Ship Henry, Capt. Rey for Bourbon and France.

24th—French Ship Lemen, Capt. Berthautt for Chandernagor.

25th———— Ocean, Capt. Deville for Havre de Grace.

26th—Ship Prince Regent, Capt. J. White for England.

———— Nymph, Capt. Henderson for the Cape of Good Hope.

American Brig Swiftsure, Capt. Lenzee for India

Shooner Amelina, Capt. Goumard for Antongil bay.

May 1st—Shooner Genoise, Capt. Dixon, for St. Luce.

3d—Brig Henry, Capt. Lecrroix for Foul-point

" —French brig Constance, Capt. Legal for Bourbon.

6th—H. M. Frigate Magicienne, Capt. J. B. Purvis on a cruise.

" —Arab brig Minerva, Capt. Joliffe for Bombay.

8th—Ship Apollo, Capt. Tarbutt for England.

9th—Hamburg Ship Hansa, Capt. Hallier for Hambourg.

" —Lugger —— Esperance, Capt. Folin for Bourbon.

" ——— Bony Accord, Capt. Cartier for do.

12th—Grab clair, Capt. Lepoigneur for Madagascar.

" —French Ship Julie Marthe, Capt, Bertrand for Calcutta.

Madras Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. John Forbes, Judge and Criminal Judge of the Zillah of South Malabar.

Mr. J. D. Gleig, Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Northern Division of Arcot,

The heat of the Weather at the Presidency in some days of the last and present week, has been unusually great: in situations where the Thermometer has scarcely ever been known to rise above 98, it has lately been at 103 and 104; and in some other situations, it is said to have risen still higher.

[*Govt. Gazt. May* 28,

ARRIVALS.]—Capt. Richardson, H. M. 86th, —Ensign Williams, H. M. 86th.

DEPARTURES.]—Lieut. T. Swaine, 2d 18th N. I.—Ensign R. Williams, H. M. 86th.

The Land Winds continue to blow very warm, and as yet have been unaccompanied by rain in the immediate neighbourhood of the Presidency.

His Majesty's Frigate *Orlando*, Capt. Clavell, from Trincomalie, anchored in the Roads on Saturday evening. She has been very sickly we understand lately, and has lost several of her men.

Mad Courier June 2, 1818.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

THE 8TH MAY 1818.

Mr. Lane Magniac, Assistant to the Collector of the 24 Pergunnahs.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Goruckpore, 4th May, 1818.

Agreeably to instructions received from the Most Noble the Governor General, His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct the Troops received into the service of Government from the Army of the Nawab Meer Khan, to be formed into Regiments and Battalions in the manner hereafter detailed.

CAVALRY.

The 6 Russallahs of Horse which have been entertained under their own Chiefs, are to be formed into 3 Regiments of 2 Russallahs or Wings each, each wing will be divided into two Squadrons or 4 Troops. The Regiments are to be denominated the 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments of Local Cavalry.

The same proportion of European Officers will be attached to the Local Regiments as were originally appointed to the Rohillah Cavalry; viz

To each Regiment, { 1 Commandant. 1 Second in Command. 1 Adjutant.

With the sanction of the same high authority above mentioned, the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following appointments to the Regiments of Local Cavalry.

1st REGIMENT.

Commandant—Captain Caulfield, 5th Native Cavalry.

Second in Command—Lieutenant D. Sheriff, 24th Native Infantry.

Adjutant—Cornet Willoughby, from the Dromedary Corps.

2d REGIMENT.

Commandant—Captain Borlase, 2d Native Cavalry

Second in Command—Adjutant Knox, from the 1st Rohillah Cavalry.

Adjutant—Cornet W. F Pennington, from the 3d Rohillah Cavalry.

3d REGIMENT.

Commandant—Captain G Casement, 21st Native Infantry.

Second in Command—Lieutenant W. P Welland, 28th Native Infantry.

Adjutant—Ensign Radcliff, from the Gorruckpore Light Infantry.

The above Officers will be prepared to proceed and place themselves under the orders of Major General Sir D. Ochterlony, agreeably to instructions which will be furnished to each by the Adjutant General of the Army.

The Russallahs which are to form their respective Regiments, will be placed under the orders of the Captains Commandant by Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony, by whom under, instructions from Head Quarters, the proportion of inferior Native Officers will be fixed.

INFANTRY.

The Foot Soldiers, who have been called from the Ranks of Meer Khan's Infantry, are to be formed into two Battalions of 10 Companies each, of the same strength and constitution as other local Corps, with an European Commandant and an Adjutant to each Battalion. A proportion of Native Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers will be appointed to the above Battalions by the promotion of Volunteers from Corps of the line.—These Battalions are to be denominated the 1st and 2d Ramporah Local Battalions. Captain Baker, of the 19th Regiment, is appointed to the Command of the 1st Battalion, and Captain Hamilton of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry to the 2d Battalion. Lieutenants Lawrence of the 19th, and Pringle of the 7th Native Infantry, are appointed Adjutants to the above Battalions, with which they have already been directed to do duty by Major-General Sir D. Ochterlony.

JAS. NICOL.
Adj. Gen of the Army.

[*Govt. Gazt. May* 14, 1818.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department, the 28th April 1818.

Mr. T. G. Vibart, Assistant to the Magistrate of Dacca Jelalpore.

THE 27TH MAY 1818.

Mr. W. Mouckton, Assistant to the Magistrate of Seharumpore.

Territorial Department the 8th May 1818.

Mr. M. Moore, Collector of Seharumpore.

Mr. A. N. Forde, Sub Secretary and Accountant to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

The Spanish Frigate L'Infante Don Carlos, from Lima the 24th December, has reached the Hooghly. We have not been able to learn the precise nature of the inteligence she brings from South America; but we learn, that sanguine hopes are entertained by the Royalists, that they will be able to retake Chili. We are glad to find them acknowledging, that they have fairly lost it.

By the arrival of the *Syren* from China; we have received letters from Macao of the 4th April. They contain nothing important in the way of Commercial or other news.

A Petition was given in to the French Chamber of Deputies on the 6th December, from three persons desirous of marrying their sisters-in-law—and the petitioners grounded their request on the authority, as they say, of the Fathers of the Church, Dueteronomy, and *Cornelius Nepos!*

COMMERCIAL, FROM CHINA.

We hasten to lay before our Readers, the following account of the state of the China Market, this moment received in a Letter from Macao, by the Syren.

COTTON.—In the hands of

	Bengal.	*Bombay.*
Chinqua,	9000	9000
Cowequa,	——	1000
Howqua,	3800	4300
Pawnquequa,	2000	3000
Mowqua,	7000	7000
Pornequa,	1100	7200
Powqua,	350	1200
Kinqua,	2000	2000
	25250	34700
	34700	
	59950	

The *Resource, David Clark* and *Exmouth* are expected with 10000

69950 Bales.

This statement shews, that one market for Cotton remains fully supplied. Since the sale of the *Dutchess of Argyle*, the beginning of this month, at 13 tales 2 mace for Salone, and 12 tales 2 mace for Cutchoura prices, which we have no hesitation in pronouncing very favorable under the actual circumstances of the market, indeed the pressure on this species of commodity is very great, and the worst consequences have been produced by the fallacious reports sent on from Bengal in the last Season, concerning the quantity to be expected, which exceeded 95,000 Bales.

Since the sale of the *Dutchess of Argyle's* cargo, the *Charlotte* lately from Bombay realized 11 Tales 9 Mace.

OPIUM —The Stock at Whampoa is now all sold, and not more than a fortnight's supply remains in the hands of the Chinese, when they must resort to Macao, where, by our last account; Patna was 1295 to 1300, and Malwa 795 to 800.

TUTENAGUE —Not to be got in any quantity—that exported on the *Syren*, is of privilege sort,

SYCE —Remains at a premium of 2 to 3 per cent, and difficulties of shipment and danger of frauds are so considerably increased, that it is become unsafe to speculate in this article.

Asiatic Mirror May 27, 1818.

By the reports of last week, in regard to the number of Natives, who have died of the *Cholera Morbus*, it would appear, that the ravages of this disease are becoming less alarming and extensive in Calcutta, and its neighbourhood.

It is reported, that one of the vessels which have arrived, brings accounts of two Indiamen having touched at St. Helena; and, it is supposed they must have been *The William Pitt*, and *Streatham*.

The *Nymph*, which sailed from Calcutta a short time ago, has been put back, and has received so much damage, that it is supposed she must unload, and go into Dock for repairs.

Sup. to the Asiatic Mirror May 20, 1818.

Ceylon Intelligence.

CEYLON GAZETTE,—MAY 9, 1818.

We have much pleasure in stating that the last news from the Interior is upon the whole much more favorable than any intelligence that we have for some time received from that quarter.

The total amount of sickness is not indeed yet diminished, but the cases in the Hospital of Kandy have assumed of late a milder appearance, and those sent down to Colombo are generally doing well; Change of air and improved diet have such an effect upon the worst cases that they have healed with surprising rapidity.

The change of the monsoon with the abundant means now collected in Candy for supplying all the outposts will, it may fairly be presumed, soon make a great reduction in the sick list.

On the night of the 13th ultimo Lieut. Foster surprized a Rebel encampment between Bintenne and Ahapoly, killed 11, among whom were a headman and his brother, wounded several, and took one prisoner from whom it was learnt that his companions belonged to the neighbourhood of Polwatta; they had been extremely troublesome in annoying our escorts.

On the 18th a Moorman informed Lieut. Colonel Kelly that he had been employed by the Bootawe and Kohukumbera Ratteralles to seduce some of the Malays, and Colonel Kelly resolved to turn this attempt upon the Enemy by sending among them a strong party of Malays as deserters under the direction of the Moorman—The party consisted of 29 men commanded by Native Lieut. Annan disguised as a Private. They soon fell in with Kohukumbera Ratteralle and several hundred armed Rebels, but not finding the Bootawe Ratteralle they went on with the Rebels in search of him, he had however moved his quarters further than Lieut. Anan judged it prudent to venture, surrounded as he was by numerous armed Kandians.—He therefore gave the preconcerted signal, Kohukumbera Ratteralle was seized, 33 of his armed followers killed upon the spot, many more wounded and the rest fled in all directions—The Ratteralle, who is one of those proscribed Rebels for whose apprehension a reward had been offered by Proclamation, was taken to Colonel Kelly and his life has been hitherto spared, in the hope of his inducing the Bootawe Ratteralle to submit, their families being nearly connected by marriage.

Very favourable accounts have been received from Korregalle of an increasing disposition in the 7 Korles to abandon the cause of Rebellion, and the Traitor Dissave is reported to have fled towards Noora Kalave, though it is most likely he is gone no further than the Province of Matela:—Colonel Spawforth, who is at Parapa on the frontiers of the 4 and 7 Korles, writes that the inhabitants of no less than 16 Villages in the latter have appeared before him to sue for protection and that all hostility had ceased in that quarter. The 1st Adigar who had been detained at Molligodde by his own sickness and the dangerous illness of his child, was to move into the 7 Korles on the 6th instant, and there seems to be little doubt that his presence will complete the pacification of that rich and extensive tract of populous Country.

The last intelligence from Toompane, a district lying between the 7 Korles, 4 Korles Harispattoo and Yattenoors, is so very gratifying that we shall be tempted to give it more at large nearly in the words of Lieut. Wentworth. It must be recollected that the People of this Country had been openly engaged in rebellious hostility, their families were all in the Jungle and their crops entirely off the ground, so that it is not easy to assign any other motive for their past and present conduct than what they themselves declare, namely that they had been forced into insurrection, against their will, by their Chiefs, and now take the first opportunity of submitting and throwing themselves upon the protection of the British Government.

On the 2d Instant Lieut. Wentworth reports to the following effect.

"On my route from Madawalatenne to Parapa on the 23d ultimo a family of the Village of Ragummua was surprised and taken prisoners, the female part of which, Lieut. Hughes 19th Regiment released from motives of Policy, that it might be the means of convincing the people that it was not the custom of British Troops to offer any injury to their wives and families, an idea which it has been the strenuous endeavor of the rebel Chiefs to impress as a certain truth on their minds.

The effect fully answered our expectations, being immediately followed by a number of the Inhabitants of the villages in the line of march presenting themselves and expressing a strong desire to return to their allegiance, from which they had never swerved through choice, but from fear of punishment alone from their chiefs.

On my return from Parapa to Madawallatenne, a still greater number met us, to whom I gave directions to call upon all those who were well inclined to present themselves at Madawallatenne the following day, when about one hundred came in. Not satisfied of their sincerity from the smallness of the number, I requested of them all to exert themselves in collecting the whole of the people at the Ambalam of Hattera Liadde, where I promised to meet them on the morrow, and to listen to their wishes, which I then told them should be faithfully represented to His Excellency the Governor, who would derive, I was certain, sincere pleasure from their good conduct, and would accord with their views. Accordingly on the morrow, I marched at day-light for Hattera Liadde, where I found collected at least 4000 men, the whole of whom were ardent in there professions of sincerity towards us, that their only wish was to return to their houses with their families to that same comfort and happiness which they had enjoyed under the British protection, before being led into error by their Chiefs; and that they trusted His Excellency would send a body of troops into their province to protect them, their families, and their property, from any measures that might be taken against them by their Rebel Chiefs; that they did not wish for the appointment of any Chief for the present, those already appointed having been the cause of so much misery to them, but if it pleased his Excellency to appoint one, they would receive and obey him with pleasure.

(Signed) D. WENTWORTH,
Lieut. 73d Regt

On the receipt of this information, at Kandy, Mr. Gay was sent with a detachment under Lieut. Hughes to ascertain more fully the state of the District and to make proper arrangments for the protection of the people: he arrived at Hetera Liadde on the 4th instant, and his account fully confirms the report of Lieut. Wentworth; he describes Hatera Liadde to be about 7 miles from Ambapoora, and due north from Alligalle Konde the mountain just above that place. On Mr. Gay's arrival he found Ensign M^c^Nabb had come to Hetera Liadde from Parapa the evening before, and he reported that all obstructions on that road had been removed.

A large force is to move on the 9th inst. into Harispattoo and great hopes are entertained of the effect it will have upon the people, whose rebellious Chief appears to have been paralyzed in his exertions since the apprehension and confinement of his brother the Wallasse Dissave at Colombo.

The Rebel Dissave of Ouva is said to have retired into the centre of that province and many reports are in circulation of great distress among the inhabitants for want of provisions and consequent disagreement and quarrelling among the Mohattales who have been concerned in bringing their contrymen in such a miserable condition of difficulty and ruin.

The report which prevailed in Colombo some days ago of an engagement with the Rebels at Dodanwalle between Ambapoora, and the Gonorrna ferry, was utterly false, not a single Rebel has been seen nor has there been any disturbance whatever in Oodenoora Yattenoora, the 4 or 3 Korles; the whole line of communication between Columbo and Kandy is entirely open and free from any kind of molestation, so that unarmed individuals with their wives and families may travel it in perfect safety.

It would give us heartfelt pleasure if we could now conclude this sketch of the state of the restoration of His Excellency the Governor himself to health & strength: but we are concerned to find that he still continues to suffer so much from local indisposition as to be confined to the house, his disorder is however gradually abating, his general health is very good and spirits continue to be equal to the great pressure of business which he daily sustains; we sincerely hope that he will very soon be able to move about to enjoy the prospect as it brightens around and ere long to witness the return of tranquillity and peace.

MAY 16.

The communications from Kandy during last week do not report any events of a decisive nature, but they contain some details of operations in different quarters, which will not be found devoid of interest. It is rumoured that the Rebel Dissave of Ouva has assembled many of the principal Chiefs with their followers to the amount of some thousands, for the purpose, as it is said, of conducting the Pretender to Katteregam, where some grand religious ceremony is to be performed: they will probably at the same time take the opportunity of attacking some of our Posts on that side of the country, but we rely on the activity and intelligence of Major McDonald for watching them with a vigilance that will render all their efforts abortive.

Rekalegodde with a large force of the armed men of Saffragam has also moved again towards Ouvah, and will closely observe the motions of the Rebel Chiefs; we are not at all apprehensive of any serious ill consequences arising from this concentration of the Rebel forces; they are in fact never less formidable, nor do they ever shew more imbecility, than when collected together in large bodies.

On the 5th instant Lieut. Col. Hook moved from Korregalle with two strong parties, the one of 130 men, under Captain Hardy of the H. C. 7th Native Infantry, the other commanded by himself, Captain Hardy marched directly upon Dewitte and Malmawelle where after firing a few shots the Rebels fled and it is supposed Pelime Talawe himself narrowly escaped to the mountains, for three of his Elephants were taken.

Lieut. Col. Hook advanced by the Pellecode pass, from which all obstructions had been removed by the people and proceeded into Pellasly accompanied by a great concourse of Natives vying with each other in furnishing him with assistance and provisions.

On the 6th, Lieut. Colonel Hook continued his march over the Ikerawatta Pass which tho' not long is rugged and difficult; a few shots were fired, but the Rebels soon fled and the obstructions of batteries and trees across the road were easily removed. Many houses were burnt & much grain destroyed in the fertile vale of Ikerawatta, but it was loudly proclaimed that whoever would come forward and submit, their houses would be spared, several who heard this offer, availed themselves it of came down from the neighbouring hills and saved their property.

Lieut. Col. Hook communicated in the evening with Captain Hardy and the next day he crossed the second ridge of hills and entered into Delwette and Malmawelle, were several villages were judiciously occupied by Captain Hardy's detachment. Several houses belonging to Rebel fugitive were burnt; and Captain Hardy was directed to remain with 2 Subalterns and 140 men in this position to watch the motions of the Rebels in the adjoining provinces of Matele and Harispattoo. On the 8th Lieut. Col. Hook found the small pass of Hoonagalle Cadula strongly blocked up with batteries and thorn gates; this was done by the orders of Odooloopully Mohattale, whose property in the neighbourhood was immediately destroyed without any injury to that of any of the other inhabitants, great numbers of whom were present. Col. Hook returned in the afternoon to Korregalle, the 7 Korles are now cleared of Rebels and a large force stationed on the frontiers of Matele and Harispattoo to prevent hostile incursions on that side.

Captain Hardy of the H. C. 7th N. I. has displayed on this and on other occasions the greatest activity and intelligence, and Lieut. Col. Hook declares that he has the utmost confidence in his steadiness and zeal. The whole Detachment of this fine Corps has throughout the harassing difficulties of a warfare quite novel to them, behaved in a manner that, as the Lieut. Col. observes, commands his warmest approbation.

The people of Harispattoo, do not appear to be well inclined to return to their allegiance, and Major Hext with several strong parties has occupied so many positions in their country that he must either force their submission, or at least deprive them of all the resources of that healthy and fertile district

In Dumbera we are sorry to learn that the spirit of rebellion has been roused again by the presence of their Chief nominated by the Pretender, Amanagamma Dissave: on the 9th instant a great number approached the Fort of Atgalle and seemed desirous of a Parley. The Commandant Lieut. Lewis went out and communicated with them through an Interpreter; they declared they were well satisfied with the English, but their Dissave had informed them there was a King of Kandy for whom it was their duty to fight: on Lieut. Lewis assuring them that the Pretender was a mere impostor who had no claim whatever to the crown they expressed much surprise, and declared that they would question their Dissave and if he could not convince them that there was really a king, they would return to their obedience to the British Government.

On the next day they returned in great numbers of which about 300 were armed with firelocks and headed by their Dissave Amanagamma: Lieut. Lewis had with some difficulty a short conference with an inferior headmen and 4 attendants.

The bad effect of their new Chief's influence was too plainly visible, the conference was soon ended and hostilities commenced, which terminated in their being driven from the Fort without any loss on our side.

We learn with pleasure that Lieut. McKenzie has succeeded under the direction of the Hon. J. D'Oyly in taking the principal leader of Rebellion in the Dolosbaag Country and much hopes are entertained that by means of his capture the Insurrection in that quarter will be suppressed

Captain Fraser has been attacked in Hewahetty by the Rebels in considerable force on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 9th, but he always repulsed them without a single casualty.

The latest intelligence from Badulla and Wellassy was the 28th ultimo, who nothing of consequence had occurred.

Since the foregoing intelligence was in the Press, letters have been received from Kandy, which give a more favourable statement of affairs in Hauspattoo; Mr. Gay reports that the inhabitants of three districts in that country have given us unequivocal proof of

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page.)

their submission by bringing back their wives and children to their several villages.

Private accounts also have been received through Saffragam from Badulla and Wellaffe of a later date than those by Kandy. They come down to the 2d instant: neither the Bootawe Ratteralle nor the family of the Prisoner Kohukumbra had then surrendered themselves, but some persons had come from the Rebels to ascertain the truth of Kohukumbra Ratteralle being a Prisoner; Lieut. Col. Kelly was preparing to move from Wellaffe and would probably have set out for Kandy through Badulla about the 10th or 12th inst. Capt. Langton had been pronounced out of danger and was to go to Katabowa on the 3d. We are happy to hear that Lieut. Col. Kelly and Capt. Cleather were enjoying good health at Ahapola, Captain Pike is much better and will soon we hope be quite recovered at Matura.

MAURITIUS INTELLIGENCE.

From "LES ARCHIVES DE L'ILE DE FRANCE, a literary and philosophical Journal. April 1818. No. 7."

Hurrtcane at Mauritius of the night of 28th February, and 1st March 1818.

A month has passed away since a hurricane, which will for ever form an epoch in this colony, came to add new losses and new ills to those with which we had been inflicted by the fatal fire of 1816. We have had time to calculate the extent of the evil; this will be neither exaggerated nor diminished in the relation we are now about to give: it would have been so probably, if we had committed the account of it to writing immediately after the event which has caused these misfortunes and these losses.

The signs by which the approach of violent tempests at Mauritius is indicated, have not preceded this last.

A few days before, the Mercury in the barometers of the city twice fell more than 28 lines, but on the 28th February it rose again to its usual level. In the afternoon, indeed, the wind began to blow in squalls shifting from E. S. E. to S. E. and S. S. E. their violence increased progressively till night, but still few persons felt any inquietude. Many times at this season more marked and threatening appearances of a tempest have passed away without any serious result. Thus the sailors in the port and the inhabitants of the country equally neglected the precautions usually taken when a storm is apprehended. Few of the ships increased their mooring, no inhabitants thought of cutting down the stems of the Manihots (*the Cassada plant*) in order to preserve the roots. Night came on the hurricane began its ravages. The continually increasing force of the wind and the rapid descent of the Mercury in the barometer now left no doubt of the scourge whose terrible effects we were about to feel.

Until midnight, the wind blew from the S. S. E. to S. with extreme violence. About an hour after midnight, it began to veer to the E., at day break it was at N. N E. and N. The mercury had fallen to 26 inches 4 lines, a height equal only to that of the level of the sea: it had never been seen so low. Many persons thought their barometers were out of order; those who could not be de mistaken respecting the cause of this depression, expected a dreadful catastrophe. Happily for the colony, this state of the atmosphere was of short duration. Indeed, is from the destruction which the hurricane caused from ½ past 4 to 6 o'clock in the morning we can judge what would have been the effect had its violence lasted some hours. In changing to the N. W. the wind abated rapidly; the mercury rose with the same quickness that it had fallen, and during the course of the day of the 1st March, a communication was opened with most of the stranded vessels in the roads, and some assistance was given to such accidents caused by the tempest as could be relieved.

But more than one mother had her children crushed under the ruins of the house which formed their asylum, and for such misfortunes there is no remedy. During the shipwreck of nearly all the vessels in the roads, a son had lost his father, a brother had lost his brother: and in this view, the fire of 1816 was less fatal. Many of those families who lived in the country with that economy which a moderate income and numerous family rendered indispensable, had no no longer any roof, any shelter, any food, any stores for the expences of the year, any means of repairing their house destroyed or overthrown by the tempest. Many have lost for ever the fruits of their labors, especially those, who, in order to derive the largest income from a limited fortune, had devoted themselves to the cultivation of cloves. After many years of privations, and an unceasing attention to the culture of their plants, they were about to enjoy a little repose and ease. One night had destroyed all, and to these families the most affrighting situation has succeeded the most legitimate hopes.

It is well known that large capitals have at all times been necessary in Mauritius for the cultivation of any extensive plantations. Credit has created nearly all of these. Favored by the soil, the seasons and by different circumstances whose concurrence is as rare, as it is indispensable for success, several of the inhabitants had been enabled to acquire riches, or at least, to be in easy circumstances. But the greater part still owed considerable sums of money. During the last years especially, the establishment of a great many sugar plantations has greatly encreased the debt of agriculture to commerce, and abundant crops could alone have acquitted all these obligations. It is therefore with reason said, that the hurricane of the first March has finished what the fire of 1816 spared. Without doubt, since the day after the tempest, every one has been occupied in repairing his abode, he whose buildings have been thrown down or exposed, has been able to erect a roof of straw over their ruins; perhaps also he may have found that there still remained in his fields some feeble resources on which he did not reckon; but the stocks which formed his capital, and which afforded him the promise of his hereafter fulfilling his engagements, have not the less disappeared; and it is only by means of fresh loans, if he can borrow them, that he can maintain his blacks, replant his fields and replace his plantation stock and utensils. One powerful Hand alone can aleviate such a situation, which is fact that of the majority of our colonists.

A loss which it is impossible to pass unnoticed, is that which many of the inhabitants have sustained in their linen, their furniture and their provisions; the more so, as there are many who have no means of replacing what they have lost. In this respect, it is again true that a fire would have been less disastrous to them, for it is rare that such an accident does not allow time to carry away at least a part of their moveables. In the hurricane of the 1st March, the inhabitants whose houses have been blown down, lost all their effects, and this is easily conceived.

Several families were obliged to fly for refuge to the woods after escaping from the ruins of their houses, and there new dangers awaited them: the fall of branches and even of trees, but above all the dreadful malady which in this climate and with delicate persons, is the almost inevitable consequence of a too long exposure to a heavy rain. Moreover, shelter from the beating of the rain was a minor consideration in betaking themselves in the woods, stript as these were of all their leaves by the fury of the storm; they were obliged to cling to whatever afforded support to prevent their being carried away by the whirlwinds. Mrs B. Labutte in the heights of the Black river and Mr. E. Desfontaines at Moka, were with their young families in this frightful situation.

During the last 28 years, our colony has experienced many storms, but none have created such distressing reflections as this last, because none has committed such great ravages. The hurricanes of 1761 and 1786 are not to be compared to this. The state of the harbour, the buildings in the city and the country, and the barometrical observations, made at those time, afford incontestable proof of this. Some facts will suffice to complete this proof.

The theatre is a very large building. It's shape is that of T. of which the head forms a considerable front, since the back part forming the tail of the T. is only 58 feet by 82. If this building had been destroyed by the tempest, its destruction might have been attributed to the manner in which it had been constructed; but, what is scarcely credible, this immense back building, 34 feet high, and covered with a roof of wood work, and connected (*lie*) also to the front building, was moved more than five feet from its foundation. What a prodigious force must that have been which could move horizontally such a mass! Its blowing down would have been no extraordinary phenomenon; its removal is scarcely conceivable.

In the rue royale, an unfinished house, belonging to Mr. Lafargue, sailmaker, had its first story built of large pieces of hewn stone, the second was of small pieces. This second story was blown down and the entire mass of the first story was moved several inches on the second layer of stones from the ground. The stones were connected by mortar, and the house was of very large dimensions.

After this, it ceases to be matter of surprize, that so many other houses have been destroyed or blown down, and that a large number have had their outhouses and roofs carried away. Among others, one belonging to Mr. Warnet lin Champ de Mars was intirely destroyed by the wind. This house was one of the most remarkable and best constructed in the town. Mr. Brue, his wife and family were to have occupied it that very evening for the first time. A fortunate circumstance made them put off doing so, and preserved them from certain death, since no other building has been so completely destroyed.---

Upon a battery in the vicinity of the river Grande, two pieces of cannon of large calibre, mounted on marine gun carriages, were found turned round in a direction the reverse of what they had been left the preceding evening.

At Mr. Pilliet's of Pamplemousses, a warehouse 124 feet by 34, built of hwn stone with inner walls of separation, was blown down, and three blacks killed and thirty wounded. All his other buildings, were either laid open or destroyed; and his losses of every kind are immense.

A very great number of other establishments have suffered equally, to relate them all would be imposing on ourselves a task which would teach our readers nothing, since it would be merely and painful relation of similar accidents. But we cannot pass over in silence what Mr. Suffield, and the families Launay and Olivier have suffered.

Mr. Suffield, postmaster, occupied the country house of Miss Broudou at Moka. This house long since built of stone, upon a firm foundation, and having only a ground flour, seemed to be the safest asylum that it was possible to wish for under such circumstances. It had resisted without the slightest injury all the storms which have happened since 1786, the period of its erection. The last storm destroyed it. An interesting family buried under the ruins of this large house, at the very moment they tried to leave it, the father and mother seriously hurt, their second son crushed in their sight and killed on the spot, such is the frightful scene, whose recollection will for ever attest the violence of the tempest which caused it.

A similar misfortune happened in another house in the same quarter. Young Olivier, son of Mrs. Doderlein, by her first marriage, was also crushed under the ruins of the house. At Trois-ilots, the family Launay has suffered still more. We do not exactly know the extent of the losses they have suffered, but it is certain, the father is dangerously hurt, one of the children killed, and every individual of the family more or less severely injured. [*See postscript.*]

Many slaves have also perished, crushed under their habitations.

The damage in the harbour may be judged of by the statement annexed. It was made out by a seaman of this colony who himself inspected the port. It differs little in other respects from the one published in the Mauritius Gazette a few days after the hurricane.

From several accounts which we have been favored with, it may be inferred:

That nine tenths of the maize are entirely destroyed. Happily there is still time for replanting in most quarters, and from this favorable circumstance, it may reasonably be hoped that the next harvest will produce about half the crop, which but for the hurricane would have been gathered.

That two thirds of the Manihots of every age are lost. This loss will have more deplorable consequences than the last. It will require years to replace them.

That the loss of Clove trees is more than one half of what the colony possessed. Some inhabitants have lost all, others only a quarter part. This latter is the smallest proportion lost. The loss is further increased because many of the trees, altho they have not been broken down, have suffered so severely that it will be a long time before they yield the produce they ought.

As to the Sugar cane plantations, the oldest inhabitants say that it is impossible to estimate now the damage sustained. It can only be after the cutting and gathering in that it can known how much the colony has suffered in this respect. It is however certain that the loss is very great, & the more so as many establishments have not the means of collecting their crops. Many hundreds of thousands of sugar warehoused or ready for warehousing have also been destroyed.

It is easy morever to form an idea of the injury the plantations of every kind must have sustained, from the effect of the wind upon the strongest trees. It was never before heard of that a gust of wind was able to break down a tamarind tree. The extreme flexibility of the fibres of this tree gives it a prodigious strength. The young negroes are known to seek its fruits at the end of the slenderest twigs, these bend sometimes and bring them to the ground, in the manner of a spring, but they never break. Nevertheless, several tamarind trees were broken off above the ground, in the hurricane of the 1st March, many were torn up by the roots.

It was remarked that the day after the storm all the water had a brackish taste. Even the rain whilst it it was falling had a saline flavor.

All the houses covered with shingles, which nearly all those in the colony are, were completely inundated within by the rain. It is not easy to imagine the violence and copiousness, with which it is driven horizontally during our storms. Tiled houses are at these times useless and even dangerous, for they afford a hold to the wind and contribute to the destruction of the building. If the hurricane had lasted till midday with the same force, the town would have been nothing but a heap of ruins. As it was, at the time it abated, many houses, in appearance untouched, were injured at the roof. Those which would not have been thrown down, would have been carried away piecemeal.

Houses covered with a terrace, or chunamed after the manner of India, have resisted the tempest, and in them there was a shelter against the rain. But no species of roof have better sustained this decisive proof then those built after the manner of Mr. Chaix, that is, with bricks, united by a resinous cement of his composition.

The roofs of slate have been all carried away. The greater part of those of copper and tin have also been carried away, altho these latter have over the shingle roofs, the incalculable advantage of not having gutters and being easily repaired. The mischief was caused in consequence of their not being securely fastened to the lathing of the timber frame.

Formerly, the inhabitants in easy circumstances built a small house, used constantly as an out-house, but destined especially as a refuge during the storms. Altho it is probable that a scourge like that of the 1st March, may not again happen for some time, it would be well to recur to this wise precaution. A small stone pavilion carefully built, of small elevation and covered with a flat roof well secured to the masonry, costs but little more than one constructed in the usual mode, and has the double advantage of great durability, and being a place of safety for the family, when the hurricane makes its appearance.

In conclusion, let us not forget that if Barbadoes experienced in 1780, all the most dreadful effects of such a phenomenon, it has since that period, during nearly 40 years, been exempt from a similar evil; and, if it is the sad condition of our abode at Mauritius, that we must certainly be exposed periodically to the Hurricanes of the tropics, let us reckon from 1786 to 1818 and open our hearts to hope. J. M.

We regret that we cannot insert at length, the contents of a letter we have just received from Mr. Le Bollock, giving very circumtancial accounts of the effects of the hurricane in that part of the island, reaching from Flacq to Poudre d'Or. This letter came too late and we are compelled to limit ourselves to the following summary.

On the 1st March, about 5 o'clock in the morning, the sea began to rise along the whole of this coast above the usual level. At 11 o'clock, the moment of its greatest elevation, it was 12 feet above the highest tides; which was ascertained with exactness, a fisherman's hut, on ground six feet above high water mark, being covered up to the roof. Nearly all the small vessels & coasting boats have been lost. Some canoes were found more than 100 toises from the place where the tide usually leaves them dry.

The loss of manihots and clovetrees is estimated at three fourths of the plantations.

Amongst the old forests, many acres have not a simgle tree left on them. All having been torn up by the roots. They are impassible in any direction from the number of trees blown down.

The letter contains the following particulars of the misfortunes suffered by Mr. Launay and his family.

The house of this inhabitant was solidly built, 47 feet by 30. It appeared to him as if the force of the wind was carrying it away and he hastened to leave it with his wife and children. The strongest and bravest of the negroes took the children in their arms, but scarcely had they reached the threshold of the door, when the house was literally blown away. At this moment Mr. Launay had his right arm broken, his eldest son and the negro who carried him were crushed, his other children with the negroes that carried them severely bruised. All would certainly have perished, had the house been carried away in the direction which they took to go out, for it fell at 100 feet distance from its foundation and was completely demolished by its fall, and the wind scattered away its ruins. The out houses shared the same lot. Furniture, goods, every thing disappeared. Linen and garments were thrown upon branches of trees more than 600 toises distant. Some matrasses were found still further off.

It is towards the side of the Montagne-blanche that the violence of the hurricane has caused most accidents and damage.

AMERICAN EXTRACTS.

The ship Columbus which arrived yesterday at this port from Calcutta has brought a fine male Elephant. A female was brought to New York a few days ago in the ship Trident.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—*Gen. Mina*—Advices from Vera Cruz, received by a late arrival at this place, and accounts from Havana of a late date, concur in stating, that Gen. Mina had arrived with a powerful force in the neighbourhood of the city of Mexico, and that there was little doubt of his accomplishing the projects he had in contemplation. It was also reported, that a good understanding was expected to take place between him and the persons composing the immediate authority of Mexico, and that they would unite in maintaining it independent of the Spanish government.

The late account of the defeat of General Mina, was derived from a force unworthy of credit.—The official report of Gen. Linan himself, contained in a Havana paper of the 20th October, in now in our possession, which is a complete satire on military bulletins, and bears, in every line of it, a pompous affectation of bravery without any legitimate claim to it. This document occupies nearly four pages in the Havana Diary, and particularizes with remarkable minuteness the whole progress of his pursuit of the patriot chief, and the ensuing blockade of a part of the forces of the latter, under Gen. Moreno, in the fort of Comanja. He mentions the rapture with which he anticipated the capture of the fort and the garrison, with the munitions of war, which he was led to believe, by the representations of some stragglers from Mina's army, whom he had taken prisoners, were immense, and seemed almost to believe that his anticipation was a reality, and that he *bona fide* had his enemy in his power. But having made great preparation for the seige, and moved to the attack with a force of eighteen hundred men, he entered the fort without the least resistance, there being none within to defend it! and he expresses his mortification at finding that the enemy had evacuated the fort the night previous, leaving behind them but few articles of value. He notwithstanding congratulates himself, with much apparent satisfaction, on his uninterrupted vigilance, by which he was enabled to take prisoner, not Moreno himself, but the mule on which he escaped!

It was our intention to present a translation of this curious document entire; as a perusal of is would lead to conviction that the situation of Gen. Mina, instead of being desperate, is now, and has ever been, during the progress of his present expedition, improving. Its great length, however, debarred us the satisfaction of giving it publicity. This was one of the royal victories, which we have recently been told were so terribly destructive, that not a vestige of Mina or his party were in existence!!

The Ship Palladium lately arrived at Salem from Calcutta, has been sold at auction for 21,150 dollars.

BALTIMORE,—Nov. 28. It appears that Judge Bland and the other commissioners actually departed from this city, yesterday, in the Steam Boat, bound in the first place for Norfolk, where it is said the Congress Frigate is prepared to take them on board, and proceed to Buenos Ayres for some purpose still involved in mystery.

It has been by some suspected, ever since the first mention of this mission, that there was no intention on the part of our Executive, to send out Commissioners to the revolted Provinces of a power with which our country is at peace, but that the appointment and preparation were intended to assist in accomplishing another object. One fact which is now ascertained, tends to prove, that the Commissioners are not all convinced of the certainty, that they are actually to proceed on the mission; Mr. Bland has not resigned his office of judge, and has declared that he does not intend to resign! Fed. Gaz.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3—On motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland the several standing committees (19 in number) were ordered to be appointed. The Speaker appoints them, and they will be announced to morrow.

STATE OF THE UNION.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of New York, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Smith of Maryland, being called to the chair.

The President's Massage was the subject of consideration.

Mr. Taylor moved a series of resolutions, embracing the following referances of various parts of the Message.

Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates

to the subject of Foreign Affairs, and to our commercial intercourse with British Colonial Ports, be referred to select committee,

That so much as relates to military affairs; so much as relates to an improvement in the organization and discipline of the militia;—so much as relates to naval affairs; so much as relates to the improvement of the Indian tribes in the arts of civilized life, so much as relates to roads, canals, and seminaries of learning; so much as relates to the illicit introduction of slaves from Amelia Island into the United States; so much as relates to the public buildings, and to the erection of new edifices for the accommodation of the Heads of Departments and the Attorney-General; so much as relates to the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army; be severally referred to select committee, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

That so much as relates to manufactures, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures; so much as relates to the subjects of revenue, and a repeal of the internal taxes, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means; so much as relates to purchases of lands from the Indian tribes, to the committee on public lands,

The first resolution having been read for consideration, Mr. Clay (the Speaker) moved to amend the same by adding to the end thereof the following words:

"And that the said committee be instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what provisions of law are necessary to insure, to the American colonies of Spain, a just observance of the duties incident to the neutral relation in which the United States stand, in the existing war between them and Spain."

Mr. Clay said, that his presenting at so early a period of the session, this subject to the consideration of the House, was in consequence of certain proceedings which he has seen represented in the public prints as having taken place before certain of our Courts of justice. Two or three cases bearing on this subject had come to his knowledge, which he wished to state to the house. The first had occurred at Philadelphia, before the circuit Court of the United States held in that city. The circumstances of the case, for which however, he did not pretend to vouch, having received them through the channel already indicated, were these: if they were incorrectly stated, he was happy that a Gentleman had taken his seat this morning from that city who would be able to correct him; that nine or ten British disbanded officers had formed in Europe the resolution to unite themselves with the Spanish Patriots in the contest existing between them and Spain; that to carry into effect this intention, they had sailed from Europe, and in their transit to South America had touched at the port of Philadelphia; that during their residence in Philadelphia, wearing perhaps the arms and habiliments of Military men, making no disguise of their intention to participate in the struggle, they took passage in a vessel bound to some port in South America; that a knowledge of this fact having come to the ears of the public authorities, or perhaps at the instigation of some agent of the Spanish government; a prosecution was commenced against these officers, who, from their inability to procure bail were confined in prison. If, said Mr. C. the circumstances attending this transaction be correctly stated, it becomes an imperious duty in the house to institute the inquiry contemplated by the amendment which I have proposed. That this was an extraordinary case was demonstrated by the fact of the general sensation which it had excited on the subject, in the place where it had occurred. Filled as that respectable and populous city is with men differing widely on political topics and entertaining various views of public affairs, but one sentiment, Mr. C. said prevailed on this subject, which was favourable to the persons thus arraigned. With regard to the conduct of the Court on this occasion, he would say nothing, the respect which, whilst he had a seat on this floor, he should always shew to every department of the government; the respect he entertained for the Honourable Judge who had presided, forbade, him from pronouncing the decision of that Court to have been unwarranted by law.—But he felt himself perfectly sustained in saying, that if the proceeding was warranted by the existing law, it was the imperious duty of Congress to alter the law in this respect. For what, he asked, was the neutral obligation which one nation owed to another engaged in war? The essence of it is this; that the belligerent means of the neutral shall not be employed in the war in favour of either of the parties. That is the whole of the obligation of a third party in a war between two others—it certainly does not require of one nation to restrain the belligerent means of other nations. If those nations choose to permit their means to be employed in behalf of either party, it is their business to look to it, and not ours. Let the conduct of the persons prosecuted be regarded in its most unfavourable light: let it be considered as the passage of troops through our country, and there was nothing in our neutral obligations forbidding it. The passage of troops through a neutral country according to his impression was a question depending on the particular interest, quiet or repose of the country traversed, and might be granted or refused, at its discretion, without in any degree affecting the obligations of the neutral to either of the parties engaged in the controversy. But surely, Mr. C. said, this was not a case of the passage of troops; the persons apprehended not being insufficient number, not organized, or equipped in such a manner as, under any construction to constitute a military corps—On this case he would detain the House no longer, he said; for he was satisfied they could not but agree with him, if the law justified this proceeding that had taken place, that law ought to be immediately amended—Other cases had occurred in which it appeared to him it became the Congress to interpose its authority, Persons sailing under the flag of the provinces had been arraigned in our Courts, and tried for piracy; in one case, after having been arraigned, tried and acquitted of piracy, the same individual, on the instigation of a Spanish officer or agent, had been again arraigned for the same offence. The Gentlemen from Massachusetts would correct him if he was wrong; for the case had occurred in the town of Boston. We admit the flag of these colonies into our ports said Mr. C.: we profess to be neutral; but, if our laws pronounce, that, the moment the property and persons under that flag enter our ports, they shall be seized, the one claimed by the Spanish Minister or Consul as the property of Spain, and the other prosecuted as pirates, that law ought to be altered if we mean to perform our neutral professions.—I have brought the subject before this House thus promptly, said Mr. C. because I trust that in this House the cause will find justice; that, however treated elsewhere, on this floor will be found a guardian interest attending to our performance of the just obligations of neutrality. Hitherto, he said, whatever might have been our intentions our act had been all on the other side. From the proclamation of 1815, issued to terminate an expedition supposed to be organising in Louisiana, an expedition existing only in the mind of the Chevalier de Onis, down to the late acts—whether the measure was a proper one or not he did not say; his confidence in the Executive led him to suppose it was adopted on sufficient grounds—down to the order for suppressing, as it was called, the establishments at Amelia Island and Galveztown—all the acts of the government had been on one side; they all bore against the Colonies, against the cause in which the patriots of South America were arduously engaged. It became us, he said, to look to the other side, honestly intending neutrality, as he believed we did. Let us recollect the condition of the patriots; no minister here to spur on our government, as was said in an interesting and it appeared to him a very candid work recently published in this country, respecting the progress of the South American revolution—no Minister here to be rewarded by noble honors in consequence of the influence he is supposed to possess with the American government. No: their unfortunate case, Mr. C. said, was what ours had been in the years 1778 and 1779— heir Ministers, like our Franklins and Jays at that day, were skulking about Europe imploring inexorable legitimacy one kind look—some aid to terminate a war afflicting to humanity. Nay, their situation was worse than ours: for we had one great magnanimous ally to recognize us, but no nation had stepped forward to acknowledge any of these provinces.

Such disparity between the parties, Mr. C. said, demanded a just attention to the interests of the party which was unrepresented; and if the facts which he had mentioned, and others which had come to his knowledge, were correct, they loudly demanded the interposition of Congress. He trusted the house would give the subject their attention, and shew that here, in this place, the obligations of neutrality would be strictly regarded in respect to Spanish America.

Mr. Serjeant rose, in consequence of the gentleman having appealed to him, not to enter into any discussion of the question presented by the amendment, but to speak of the facts which were within his knowledge. The statement made by the Speaker was substantially correct: it was also correct that the circumstance occasioned considerable sentation among all parties in the city of Philadelphia. Mr. S. recapitulated the principal facts, adding that the vessel in which these persons embarked was laden with munitions of war. As respected the views and intentions of the persons apprehended, Mr. S. said, he believed they had neither any intention nor any idea of violating the laws of the United States, and that their conduct had been perfectly decorous and correct. The Court had thought they had offended against the Act of Congress of the last session; or were so far at least of that opinion, that they thought it necessary to detain them. The bail demanded was not high; but they were not able to procure it, and were, therefore, committed to goal. It was becuuse of the correct deportment of these persons, that the sentiment in their favour had been so genera—but no complaint was made of the Court, for which the same respect was entertained with which the Speaker himself had regarded it. He had mentioned these facts only, that the house might, when the time came for acting on it, be aware of the canstruction put on the existing law, so far as any had been given.

The amendment moved by Mr. Clay to the first resolution, was agreed to without opposition.

The committee of the whole house rose & reported their adoption [illegible] resolutions moved by Mr. Tayl[illegible] which the house agr[illegible] committees were or[illegible] cordingly.

And the house ad[illegible]

The act to ab[illegible] internal Taxes ha[illegible] of the President, has[illegible]

It was unusually suggested, that for the first week or two of the session the proceedings of Congress could not be justly expected to be very interesting. Our impression on this head was derived from past experience—We have been agreeably disappointed in finding Congress so soon engaged in bussiness of primary importance. Already has an act for the abolition of all internal taxation been consummated; and this nation has again become an exception to all the rest of the world, in respect to the freedom of its citizens from any direct appeal to their pockets, for the support of government and for the payment of the national debt.—*Nat. Int.*

MORNING CHRONICLE.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

JANUARY 4TH 1818.

The following will be found a fuller account of the Pilgrim recently arrived from St. Petersburg:—He is a native of the kingdom of Cabul, and a merchant of the town of Guznee, and in the habit of taking his merchandize to Buchaira. Upon one of these excursions, in company with eight other merchants, near the town of Balkh, they were attacked by eighty Tartars, who inhabit the mountains of the Hazarchs, in the neighbourhood of Balkh, and plundered; on which occasion, this man having lost an arm, and received a cut in his head, was left nearly lifeless on the spot; four of his companions were killed, and four made their escape. He was however able to reach his home, where he had laid fifty days before he recovered, and during his illness, made a vow that he would undertake a pilgrimage through Russia, and by way of England to Mecca, should the Almighty restore him to health. He has three wives and two children alive; ten are dead. It is his intention to stay 30 days in Mecca, whence after offering his thanks to the Almighty and fasting, he returns to his wives and children. He is 60 years old, and states himself to have been in good circumstances; he seems very intelligent, and perfectly acquainted with the geography of Cabul, and the empire of Russia; speaks only his own provincial dialect, and very little Russ and Persian, and is perfectly satisfied with his undertaking, with the only exception that he dreads the sea, suffering extremely by sea-sickness. His name is Musra Kalim Machomet. He also says he has been very kindly received by the Metropolite, and different priests of the Greek Church, in St. Petersburg, and has a recommendation from the Asiatic Society, who kindly paid his passage to this country."

JANUARY 11.

Attempt at Suicide.—The domestic tranquillity of a family of considerable rank, at the West end of the town, a few days since, experienced a shock of no ordinary nature, by an attempt of one of its members to put an end to her existence. The distress occasioned by this event has also since been augmented, by the sudden disappearence of the only son to the principal of the family. The young lady alluded to is a native of Lincolnshire; and having at an early age been left an orphan, was taken under the protection of her aunt, a widow lady, with whom she has resided in London since 1809. The Son, about that period, returned from his studies in Ireland; and the amiable manners of his fair cousin, on the one side, and the elegant accomplishments and good disposition of himself, on the other, gave rise to a reciprocal attachment, which was about to be cemented by marriage, when an uncle and joint guardian of the young man issued his positive mandate against the union. The intended bridegroom, almost distracted, purchased a commission in a regiment then going to the Peninsula, and remained abroad until after the Battle of Waterloo, when he returned, "covered with glory," and considerably advanced in his profession. His attachment for his fair cousin had, mean while, suffered no diminution; and he only waited for some favorable event to bring about the union. About three months ago the only apparent obstacle was removed, by the death of his uncle. By this event, considerable property devolved to the young gentleman; and marriage with his cousin was to take place at as early a period as decency would permit. Matters were put in a proper train for the completion of their wishes, when, strange to relate, the proceedings were stoped by the gentleman himself. In a conversation with his mother, he declared that circumstances had arisen, which rendered a marriage with his cousin utterly impossible, but firmly refused to explain the cause of this extraordinary change. He entreated that the matter might be related to the young lady with the utmost delicacy and caution. This task devolved upon the mother, and the relation, although delivered in the most cautious manner, had such an effect upon her niece as for several hours, to deprive her of sense, and almost of life. She continued in a desponding state until Friday morning last, when having remained absent from the drawingroom an unusual length of time, her aunt proceeded to her apartment; the door was not fastened, and she entered the room.—Here her sensations may be conceived, at beholding her lovely and amiable [illegible]otege suspended by her neck from one of the bed-[illegible]ts. Harrowed as were her feelings at this spectacle, [illegible]he had firmness sufficient to leap upon the bed, catch [illegible]er niece in her arms, and thus hold her up until by [illegible]her cries she brought others of the family to her assistance, and the young lady was cut down. Fortunately life was not quite extinct, and timely medical aid succeeded in restoring animation. The unfortunate girl has, however, since continued in a state of mind the most melancholy, and it has been determined upon to place her under the care of an eminent professional man.

On Monday morning last the absence of the young gentleman from the breakfast table created considerable alarm. At nine a letter arrived by the Twopenny-post [illegible] expressing the deepest sorrow for the melancholy [illegible] which he had (although unavoidably) [illegible] and announcing his determination to quit [illegible] since been ascertained [illegible] with the persons in [illegible] departed, for a regular re- [illegible] Paris. This information will lead to the discovery of his retreat, and be the [illegible] him to his distracted family.

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE-TRADE BY SPAIN.

The following decree prohibiting Spanish subjects from trading in slaves on the coast of Africa, north of the line, under a penalty of transportation for ten years to the Philippines (the prohibition to take effect immediately), and restricting the duration of the trade south of the line, on the same coast, to two years and five months from the date of the decree.

THE KING.

The introduction of negro slaves into America was one of the first measures which my predecessors dictated for the support and prosperity of those vast regions, soon after their discovery. The impossibility of inducing the Indians to engage in different useful though painful labours, arising from their complete ignorance of the conveniencies of life, and the very small progress they had made in the arts of social existence, required that the working of the mines, and the cultivation of the soil, should be committed to hands more robust and active than theirs.

This measure, which did not create slavery, but only took advantage of that which existed through the barbarity of the Africans, by saving from death their prisoners, and alleviating their sad condition, far from being prejudicial to the negroes transported to America, conferred upon them not only the incomparable blessing of being instructed in the knowledge of the true God, & of the only religion in which the Supreme Being desires to be adored by his creatures, but likewise all the advantages which accompany civilization, without subjecting them in their state of servitude to a harder condition than that which they endured in freedom, when free in their native country. Nevertheless the novelty of this system demanded prudence in its execution, and thus it happened that the introduction of negro slaves into America depended always on particular licenses, which my predecessors granted according to circumstances of places and times, till the era when untrained slaves was generally permitted both in national and foreign vessels, by the Royal proclamations of the 28th of September, 1789, the 12th of April, 1798, and the 22d of April, 1804, in each of which the different places for their introduction were determined. All this clearly evinced that the Christian wisdom of my predecessors considered always these provisions as exceptions to the law, and dependent on variable conditions. Although the license granted the 22d of April, 1804, had not expired when Divine Providence restored me, to the throne to which it had destined me, and of which an unjust usurper had per-

ſidious'y attempted to deprive me, the disturbances & diſſenſions excited in my American dominions, during my abſence, immediately fixed my ſovereign attention; and meditating inceſſantly on the moſt appropriate means of re-eſtabliſhing good order in theſe remote poſſeſſions, and giving them all the encouragement of which they are capable, I was not ſlow in perceiving, that the circumſtances which had induced my predeceſſors to permit the traffic in ſlaves on the coaſts of Africa, and their introduction into both Americas, had entirely changed—In theſe provinces the number of indigenous negroes has increaſed prodigiouſly, and even that of free negroes under the foſtering care of the mild Government and the Chriſtian humanity of the Spaniſh proprietors; the number of the white inhabitants has likewiſe been much augmented and the climate is not now ſo prejudicial to the latter, as it was before the ſoil was cleared of wood and ſubjected to cultivation. The advantage likewiſe, which reſulted to the inhabitants of Africa from their tranſportation to a civilized country, is not now ſo urgent or excluſive, ſince an enlightened nation has undertaken the glorious taſk of civilizing them in their own land. At the ſame time the general Progreſs of improvement in Europe, and the ſpirit of humanity which directed its late tranſactions in reſtoring the political edifice, which the wickedneſs of a uſurped Government had ſhaken to its foundation, have excited, among European ſovereigns a deſire to ſee this traffic abolished; and at the Congreſs of Vienna, agreeing on the neceſſity of the abolition, they occupied themſelves in facilitating its execution by the moſt amicable negociations with thoſe Powers which had colonies, meeting in me that diſpoſition which became ſo laudable an undertaking. Thoſe conſiderations moved my Royal mind to inform itſelf from enlightened perſons, zealous for the proſperity of my ſtates, on the effects which the abolition of the traffic would produce on them. Having ſeen their reports, and deſirous to attain certainty in a matter of ſo grave importance, I tranſmitted of them to my council the Indies, with my Royal order of the 14th June 1815 that it might communicate to me its opinion and advice. Having collected all theſe copious materials, and having examined the propoſition which the proper ſupreme tribunal laid before me in its deliberation of the 15th of February, 1816, anſwering to the confidence which I repoſe in it, and coinciding with its opinion reſpecting the abolition of the traffic in ſlaves, and co-operating with the King of Great Britain by a ſolemn treaty, embracing all the points of reciprocal intereſt involved in this important tranſaction, and determining that the time for the abolition was arrived, the intereſts of my American States being duly reconciled with the ſentiments of my Royal mind, and the wiſhes of all the Sovereigns, my friend and allies, I have decreed as follows:—

Art. 1.—From this day forward I prohibit all my ſubjects, both in the Peninſula and in America, from going to buy negroes on the coaſts of Africa, north of the line. The negroes who may be bought on the ſaid coaſts ſhall be declared free in the firſt port of my dominions, at which the ſhip in which they are tranſported ſhall arrive. The ſhip itſelf, together with the remainder of its cargo, ſhall be confiſcated to the Royal Treaſury, and the purchaſer, the captain, the maſter, and pilot ſhall be irrevocably condemned to ten years tranſportation to the Philippines.

Art. 2.—The above puniſhment does not attach to the trader, the captain, the maſter, and pilot of the veſſels, which may ſail from any port of my dominions, for the coaſts of Africa north of the line, before the 22d of November of the preſent year; to which I grant, beſides, an extention of ſix months, counting from the above date, to complete their expedition.

Art 3.—From the 30th of May, 1820, I equally prohibit all my ſubjects, as well in the Peninſula as in America, from going to purchaſe negroes along thoſe parts of the coaſt of Africa which are to the ſouth of the line, under the ſame penalties impoſed in the firſt article of this decree; allowing likewiſe, the ſpace of five months from the above date to complete the voyages that may be undertaken before the above-mentioned 30th of May, in which the traffic in ſlaves ſhall ceaſe in all my dominions, as well in Spain as in America.

Art. 4.—Thoſe who, using the permiſſion which I grant till the 30th of May, 1820, to purchaſe ſlaves on that part of the coaſt of Africa which lies ſouth of Line ſhall not be allowed to carry more ſlaves than five to two tons of the tonnage of their veſſel: and any perſons contravening this enactment ſhall be ſubjected to the penalty of loſing all the ſlaves on board, who ſhall be declared free at the firſt port of my dominions in which the ſhip arrives.

Art. 5.—This computation is made without reference to thoſe who may be born during the voyage, or to thoſe who may be ſerving on board as ſailors or ſervants.

Art. 6.—Foreign veſſels which may import negroes into any port of any dominions ſhall be ſubjected to the regulations preſcribed in this decree; and in caſe of contravening them, ſhall be ſubjected to the penalties contained in it.

And my Royal pleaſure [illegible] that the above decree ſhould circulate in my do[illegible]erica and Aſia, for its punctual obſervan[illegible] to my ſupreme Council of th[illegible] hand, under date of th[illegible] therefore command, al[illegible] ces, Gommandants, [illegible] of the Indies, the a[illegible] they keep, fulfil, [illegible] filled, &c. this my de[illegible]

Madrid, Dec. 1817.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED SEAMEN.

A General Meeting was held on Monday at the City of London Tavern, of Merchants, Ship-owners, and others, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the beſt means of affording relief to unemployed and diſtreſſed ſeamen, and to aid in the enforcement of the laws againſt impoſtors aſſuming the appearance of ſeamen, for the purpoſe of begging. At two o'clock Mr. Wilberforce was called to the chair. The hon. gentleman after expreſſing his regret that ſome other perſon of mercantile eminence, and more converſant with buſineſs had not been elected, ſtated the purpoſe for which the meeting was convened, and the conviction he entertained that no objects could appear more worthy of their bounty than thoſe who on ſo many trying occaſions and in ſo many hard fought battles, had contributed to the defence and glory of the country.

Mr. Martin moved the firſt reſolution, which was merely declaratory to the following effect—that the ſtreets of the metropolis had been lately, and eſpecially within the laſt few weeks, crowded with Perſons in the character of deſtitute ſeamen.

Mr. Dornford ſubmitted, that as the ſubject would ſhortly engage the attention of the Corporation of London, it would be inexpedient to proceed to the adoption of any meaſures, without firſt framing ſome plan of co-operation with the Court of Common Council.

Mr. Rowcroft apprehended that the beſt and moſt obvious courſe of proceeding would be for the meeting to confine itſelf to the ſingle object which they had been called upon to conſider, and not to extend its ſpeculations or efforts beyond it. Another general meeting will take place on Thurſday, to take into conſideration the whole ſubject of exiſting mendicity. At that meeting the ſame gentlemen who were now aſſembled might attend, and aſſiſt in the arrangement of a more extenſive plan; but the diſtinction, he was ſatisfied, would be no leſs favourable to that than to the preſent object.—(Applauſe.)

Mr. Friend concurred entirely in the ſentiments expreſſed by the laſt ſpeaker. He had been three times ſummoned within the laſt year to ſerve upon the coroner's inqueſt; and in one of the caſes, to the circumſtances of which the other two bore but too near reſemblance, the Jury were under the compulſion of finding a verdict that the deceaſed had died from want of the neceſſaries of life.

The firſt reſolution was then put from the chair, & carried unanimouſly. On putting to the vote that which related to the opening a ſubſcription, it was ſtated by Mr. Martin, that the Lords of the Admiralty had been conſulted with reſpect to the beſt means of carrying the object of the meeting into effect, and had teſtified at every interview the utmoſt readineſs to aſſiſt as far as was conſiſtent with their duty, in the promotion of any plan that might be deemed moſt expedient, for accompliſhing the benevolent deſigns of the aſſociation. Lord Melville had himſelf written a letter, indicating his diſpoſition to afford ſome place of reſort and accommodation till means ſhould be found of placing the objects of their charity in employment, or removing them to the abode which ſhould ultimately be aſſigned to them.

Mr. Stephen ſaid, that in conſequence of repreſentations made to the Admiralty, an official letter had been received from the Secretary, Mr. Croker, ſtating that the Lords Commiſſioners were willing to ſupply a ſhip for the reception of ſuch ſeamen as ſhould be ſelected by the Society, on the condition that they ſhould engage for the ſafety of the veſſel; but that it was not in their power to officer it, or to enforce diſcipline on board. It had been ſtated in reply, that an offer had been made to the Committee, at a very reaſonable price, of the uſe of a large ſhip called the Ganges, fitted up for the express purpoſe of conveying Lascars to the Eaſt Indies, and capable of accommodating from 700 to 800 men, and which offer the Committee thought was fit to be ſubmitted to a general meeting.

Mr. M'Queen ſaid many of the perſons whoſe ſituations they were now conſidering were already receiving penſions.

Mr. Drinkald felt ſatiſfied, that unleſs ſomething conſiderable was done for this deſtitute claſs of men, Goverment would find it difficult, in the event of another war, to man their veſſels.

Sir James Shaw obſerved, that in conjunction with the late Lord Mayor and his brother Magiſtrates, he had had ſeveral conferences with Miniſters ſome months ſince, in relation to this intereſting ſubject. What had occurred to them was, that a veſſel ſhould be ſtationed in the river, within the jurisdiction of the city; be provided with proper officers and a purſer, and that the magiſtrates of the county of Middleſex ſhould be called upon to take up all vagrant ſeamen, and ſend them on board this ſhip, where their ſituation and character might be examined. The Admiralty did accordingly ſupply a veſſel, & a great deal of advantage accrued; many were ſent to their proper homes and parishes, and great exertions were made by correſpondence with different ambaſſadors and conſuls, to procure a paſſage for foreign ſeamen to their reſpective countries. The ſame ſyſtem had been very ſucceſſfuly acted upon by the Eaſt Indis Company. A Government veſſel was now in the Thames, although he was not certain whether it was fit to be applied to a ſimilar purpoſe; but from the manner in which he and his brother Magiſtrates had been received by his Majeſty's Miniſters, he felt a confidence that it was not neceſſary to ſubſcribe a ſingle ſhilling, for that the Government had as much diſpoſition and ability to diſcharge the duty now, as at the former period to which he had juſt alluded.

Mr. Ommanney had known of ſeveral perſons who begged in the ſtreets having been ſent to hoſpitals, and they never again applied to the ſame quarter for relief. They got work to do and work was not their object in begging. There was a workhouſe in every pariſh, and every pariſh officer did his duty, there would be no neceſſity for ſuch a meeting. Great precaution ought to be exercised before any relief were given. He could give his money, but he was not fond of being for ever called from buſineſs to ſuch meetings as the preſent. He had occaſion to know for three years who were the inmates of Bridewell Hoſpital; and had all known as much as he of ſuch inſtitutions, they would not approve of the propoſed ſubſcription.

Captain Franklin had been for a conſiderable time at ſea in the company's ſervice, and he could aſſure the meeting that no Captain would take ſeamen who were not well clothed. He knew Captain Jamieſon, who lately ſailed, to offer to receive poor ſeamen, provided they were well clothed, but otherwiſe he could give them no employment. He ſhould therefore, be moſt happy to give his mite on the preſent occaſion, in order to clothe them and to render them fit applicants for work.—(Hear, hear, hear.)—Lieutenant Gordon (the ſecretary) had found 18 men in one place. He had on another occaſion found 50 objects of the pity of all who ſaw them. They were, in fact, great nuiſances. All theſe were ſeamen, ſome of them petty officers, and many had ſerved 21 years. There were places where they got ſhelter for a night for 2d. Thoſe who could afford it paid this for it, others were ſeen lying in the fields. Two or three had previouſly died of want and laſt Friday night one was thrown out upon the ſtreet from a place where he had paid all he had, and ſoon afterwards died—(Hear, hear, hear)—another was ſtarved to death five weeks ſince; another but three weeks ago. When theſe men came on ſhore they were as ignorant as children; all they had was 50l. of wages or money given them when paid off, and they were at once ſeized by ſharks, who deprived them of the whole, and turned them out naked on the ſtreet next morning.—(Hear, hear, hear)—They had no opportunity of doing well; they were made deſtitute before they reflected on their ſituation.—(Applauſe.)

Mr. Stephen felt it incumbent upon him, as one of thoſe who had called together the meeting, to defend himſelf and others againſt the charge of having done ſo unneceſſarily. A worthy Alderman (Sir J. Shaw) had ſtated that Miniſters and the Magiſtrates of this city could effect all the objects of this meeting; this was impracticable. There were ſuch inſuperable difficulties in making the intentions of Miniſters available for the preſent purpoſe, and in getting effect given by the Magiſtrates to the relief that might be obtained, that before they could hope to bring any diſtinct meaſure into action, moſt of the objects of their charity would have died.—(Hear, hear).—The effect of ſending them to their pariſhes was, that a poor hungry ſailor was often committed as a rogue and a vagabond.—(Hear, hear).—Workhouſes, if they were ſent thither, would be loaded with diſeaſe and miſery of the worſt kind. This meeting was for the purpoſe of calling for humane aſſiſtance in a diſcriminate manner.—(Hear, hear.)—He would aſk thoſe who thought that Government ſhould give relief, where the money was to come from. They could not apply money legally and conſtitutionally to this purpoſe without an Act of Parliament. Decent clothing was all that was neceſſary. Every ſhilling, that was applied to this purpoſe, went to the root of the evil: for when, by being decently clothed, they got employment, they ceaſed to be objects of charity.

Sir J. Shaw, in reply, begged, to ſay that the only doubt he had upon the ſubject was as to the way of affording relief. He had not ſaid that this meeting was unneceſſary, but that Government and the Magiſtrates could have done all that was now propoſed, if they had timeouſly, zealouſly, and unanimouſly cooperated for the purpoſe.—(Hear, hear.)

The Lord Mayor thought that the appointment of the Committee would be productive of an eſſential benefit by diſtinguiſhing between impoſtors and real objects of charity. Captain Campbell had promiſed employment to thoſe that ſhould be well clothed. He clothed many. They were all ſailors, and they were employed.—(Applauſe.)

Lord Cochrane ſtated, that he approved of the object of this meeting—Great applauſe); he therefore came forward to contribute his mite; he approved of the object, becauſe he thought the propoſed relief practicable. Why did diſtreſs ſtill continue ſo general and ſo preſſing as to call for ſuch a meeting as the preſent.? It was the duty, the imperious duty of Government, to relieve the ſea wretched ſailors. It had been triumphantly aſked "Where the money was to come from?" He could tell without difficulty—from the Droits of admiralty.—(Great applauſe)—There was a letter from the Secretary of the Admiralty;—what did it amount to? Was that the way in which men who had bled for their country, and who had preſerved all of liberty that now remained—(hear, hear),—ought to be treated? Many of them had gone to America, and gave their ſervice to the Americans, who were now become the carriers of Europe.—(Some call of queſtion).—He would not be called to order; he had a right to ſay this, and he would declare the truth, although it might be unpleaſant to thoſe whoſe miſconduct had occaſioned all the evil he complained of.—(Hear, hear, hear). It was a grievance that men who had ſerved almoſt long enough to entitle them to penſions, and were willing to be longer employed, had been diſcharged without their penſions. He knew an officer in his own ſhip, who had ſerved within a few days of the time required, and yet was diſcharged without a penſion, and without the power of completing his time. His blood run cold at the intrepid and daring enterprizes of theſe men who were now abandoned.—(Hear, hear).—He was moſt deeply affected for thoſe on whom the liberties of Britain did depend, and muſt ſtill depend, if all the powers of Europe conſpired againſt them. The ſoldiers were not in the ſame diſtreſs. They ſaw none of them on the ſtreets. There was none there to anſwer any ſuch queſtions. It was the duty of one of the Lords of the Admiralty to attend for the relief of the unhappy tars who had ſo bravely fought for them [Hear his Lordſhip was affected almoſt to tears.].—Why was there no junior Lord, no Deputy, or Deputy's Deputy? He would give 1000l. due to him for prize money—(great applauſe), if Government paid it to him. No effectual relief could be afford d without the aſsiſtance of Government. The taxes had ſo fettered commerce, that there was not the demand for ſailors that ſhould otherwiſe have employed them all. The timber, the cordage (queſtion queſtions) were taxed.—(Some hiſſes).—He meant merely to ſay, that means of employment were ſuppreſſed by taxation. He had now only to give the little he could afford, (five guineas). The noble Lord was loudly cheered as he ſat down.

Mr. Stephen hoped the Noble Lord who had favoured the Meeting with his ſentiments, would give his aſsiſtance to the Committee. No man was better qualified than he was to diſtinguiſh between real and pretended ſailors, and to prevent the Committee from being impoſed on. He was ſure the Committee would attend to every ſuggeſtion which might come from his Lordſhip. With regard to what the Noble Lord had thrown out reſpecting the ſoldiers he could aſſure his Lordſhip that he had ſeen ſoldiers begging in the ſtreets; but he ſhould be glad to know what had been done for the ſoldiers by the government, in preference to the ſailors? Did he mean to ſay that any greater favours had been beſtowed on the army than on the navy?

Lord Cochrane, in reply, ſaid the circumſtance of the army being maintained on a large war eſtabliſhment, while the navy was entirely paid off, was of itſelf ſufficient to account for the diſparity.

After this explanation, Lord Cochrane left the meeting.

Mr. Rowcroft obſerved, that the only queſtion now before the meeting, was the motion for opening a Subſcription. On a former occaſion there had been a meeting for the relief of mendicity generally, and and in that caſe the ſubſcription had amounted to only 45,000l. That it had not riſen to half a million, which was expected, might perhaps be accounted for by a gentleman who had taken a part in the proceedings of the preſent meeting. Several cauſes operated againſt the ſucceſs of that meeting; but he was convinced the conduct of the gentleman to whom he alluded had mainly contributed to reduce the ſubſcription. Thank God, the people of this country had the right to meet for the diſcuſſion of every ſubject but to mix politics with queſtions of benevolence was a conduct which he was ready to ſay, in the face of any man, was very unadviſed and improper. Let us have our meetings for politics, and our meetings for charity; but let us keep them always perfectly diſtinct.

The motion for opening a ſubſcription was then put, and unanimouſly carried.

Mr. Rowcroft ſtated a fact which he thought it right the meeting ſhould be informed of, namely, that there were already 39,000 ſeamen on the books of Greenwich Hoſpital.

A motion was made for adding the name of Lord Cochrane to the Committee, which was agreed to.

Thanks were then voted to Mr. Willberforce for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting broke up.

LONDON JAN. 31ſt, 1818.

The French Papers of Tueſday laſt have arrived.—They contain the continuation of the diſcuſſion upon the Recruiting Law, in the Chamber of Deputies. The examination of the general principle of this meaſure is at length cloſed, but there ſtill remains a formidable ſcope for debate in the thirty articles of which it is compoſed, and the numerous amendments that have been ſuperinduced. To theſe the attention of the Chamber will next be directed

"Paris, Jan. 27.—Six of the Duke of Wellington, Aides de Camp have arrived here.

"In commemoration of the 21ſt of January, letters of pardon were granted by the King to ſix condemned perſons.

"The price of bread has fallen in Paris, and letters from the departments announce a ſimilar fall in that article.

"French Funds—Five per Cents. 66f. 60c. Bank Stock 1565."

Private letters from Paris contain ſome important information:

"Paris, Jan. 26,—The Pariſians expreſs ſome ſurpriſe at the report juſt circulated that the head-quarters of the Army of Occupation are immediately to repair to Paris. It is aſked whether they are to meet in the capital, to aſſiſt at the maſked balls of the Opera Houſe, or to ſettle the epoch and manner of the evacuation, which they perſiſt in announcing will take place in September next.

"The Funds have experienced a progreſsive riſe.—The price of grain falls in the different markets in the departments, and a ſpeedy diminution of the price of bread in Paris is expected."

Hanover Jan. 18.—His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cambridge will return to Caſſel at the latter end of this week. The marriage is ſaid to be fixed for the 24th of February. Their Royal Highneſſes will afterwards go to England to paſs the ſummer. Miſs de Heafemann, daughter of the late General of that name, is one of the Ladies of Honour of the Princeſs.

Accounts from Gibraltar, dated the 5th inſtant, ſtate that the Plague is extending rapidly to the Weſtward in Africa, and was at that period within 15 leagues of Oran. The ſtricteſt quarantine is enforced at Gibraltar.

The laſt letters from Spain ſay, that the Algerines have nine veſſels croiſing in the Mediterranean and at the entrance into the ocean.

It is ſaid that the Light Infantry Regts. are certainly to be numbered by themſelves, previous to any further reduction of corps, viz. the 43d, 51ſt, 52d, 68th, 71ſt, 85th, and 90th; and it is propoſed to make the 91ſt, 92d, and 93d Regiments, Highland Light infantry.

A further reduction is to make place of the Staff in the Weſt Indies and America.

The Royal Aſſent to the Repeal of the Habeas Corpus Suſpenſion Act is announced in this evening's Gazette.

Sir Samuel Romilly has given notice of

his intention to give up his practice in the Rolls' Court.

The Court goes entirely out of mourning to-morrow for the Princess Charlotte—being the completion of three months

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The funds left by the Duke of Queensberry with the accumulated interest, now amount to upwards of a million sterling!

A fine statue of the late Right Hon. Wm. Pitt will shortly be placed in the Bank of England.

Disposal of the Distressed Seamen.—The statement laid before the Meeting yesterday comprehended the following important facts:—

There are now in the River six ships for the use of the healthy seamen, and one hospital ship. They are capable of receiving 1400 men.—One thousand and forty-one have been already received on board.—One hundred and ninety seven of those have been disposed of effectually—some in Merchants' service and others in the Navy.—There are in attendance upon the sick, a Physician, Surgeon, and two Assistant Surgeons, paid by the Committee.—One Physician, Dr. Rankin, of the East India Company's Service, attends gratuitously.—There are now on board 859, all of whom, with the exception of about ten, have been serving in the Navy.—The men certainly fit for service do not amount to less than five hundred.

The vessels fitting out for the purpose of making Discoveries in the Northern Regions, are to be ready by the 1st of March. Those destined for the North-West passage by Hudson's Bay, are the *Isabella*, Captain Ross, Commodore, and Lieut. Robertson; the Alexander, Lieutenants Parry and Hopner.—For the North to the Pole direct, the *Dorothea*, Captain Buchan, and Lieut. Morrel; the *Trent*, Lieutenants Franklin and Beechey.

PORTSMOUTH 31ST JAN.

Several ships are ordered to be prepared for Commission, to relieve those whose three years of service will soon expire.—Rear Admiral Sir John Gore is appointed to the command in the Medway, vice Sir Chas. Rowley.—And, it is confidently stated, that Admiral Sir George Campbell, G. C. B. will succeed Sir Ed Thornbrough, in the chief command at this port, in May next; that Rear Admiral Sir George Hope will succeed Sir W. Hope, at Leith; and that Rear Admiral Sir Josias Rowley will have the command at Cork vice Sir B. Hallowell. It is understood that the period of Sir Chas. Penrose's command commences from the day of the attack at Algiers. Capt. Alex M'Kenzie to be Flag Captain to Sir George Campbell; J. R. Glover, Esq. to be Secretary. The Hon. Capt. Paget, Capt. Hollis, Captain Ed. Brace, and Capt. Gordon Caulfield, are said to be nominated to Guard ships.

The Court-Martial lately held at Woolwich (of which Colonel John Miller, of this Division of Royal Marines, was President), has been attended by the dismissal of Lieut.-Col Savage from the service, and the placing on permanent half-pay, of Major Abernethie. The charges, sentence, &c. are inserted in the preceding page * Colonel Savage, who has thus been deprived of his rank, had served upwards of 40 years in the corps, and was in all the General Actions of the last war, in which his conduct obtained him reputation as a coroect and gallant Officer. He formerly resided many years in this town.

Lieut. Colonel H. P. Lewis, Royal Marine Forces, is promoted to the rank of Major of that corps, vice Abernethie, placed on half pay. Captain Hugh Ross is appointed to the Chatham Division, vice Captain Middleton, appointed Pay-Capt. at Woolwich.

London 10th January,

The *Journal des Debats*, says a private correspondent from Pau, contains a very interesting letter from Tauris, in Persia. The Author, Colonel Mercher, is one of those officers who in 1815, accompanied Bonaparte as far as Torbay, and who were then sent with Savary, Duke de Rovigo, to the Island of Malta. Having left that Island, he returned by several circuits to France. Soon after he left his country a second time for Persia, accompained by a Mameluke of the Imperial Guard, who acted the part of an interpreter. The letter of Colonel Mercher could not be inserted in the *Journal des Debats* entire, because of the censorship. The following is one of the passages of the letter, word for word:—It is very possible that we shall have a war with Russia, for the Hereditary Prince, Abbas Mirza, has told me that he will never consent that one inch of territory, or one single object, should be ceded to Russia. This Prince is of my own age, about 26 or 28 years old, the most handsome man I have ever seen, a great lover of the sciences and the arts. He is a passionate lover of war, in which he has already gained some success; in fine, the blood of Gengis Khan still flows in his veins. I wish he may attain success: I am sure he is worthy of it." The letter likewise speaks of the jealousy which exists between the French and English officers at the Court of Tauris.

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* Last week's Courier.

— A report of rather a novel nature is whispered about in some of the best informed political circles, that a singular negociation has for some time been actually carrying on between the Courts of Vienna and Rome, which has for its object to prepare matters for the restoration of the Kingdom of Italy, under the sceptre of the young Napoleon, the son of the (now) Arch Duchess Maria Louisa.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JAN. 27.

This day, shortly after three o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, with the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Westmoreland, and the Duke of Montrose, as Lords Commissioners, entered the House; and as soon as the House of Commons, attended by their Speaker, in consequence of the usual summons, appeared at the bar, his Lordship read the Speech as.

Earl WHITWORTH took the oaths and his seat.

Their Lordships them adjourned till five o'clock.

When their Lordships again assembled,

Lord HOLLAND rose to say a few words on a very important subject. He most cordially approved of part of the speech which had been read from the Throne; but there was one thing which he considered of the greatest consequence in relation to the restoration of the liberties of the country, and that was, the act passed last session of Parliament for the suspension of the act of Habeas Corpus. He did trust and hope, that the noble lord, or some of his Majesty's Ministers intended to move the repeal of that act, as a kind of act of grace, after they had so wantonly and so unnecessarily suspended so great a protection of the freedom of the subject. The leading topic of the speech which their lordships had heard, was one on which no man in that house could hold any but one opinion; and every man, he was sure, would concur with him in lamenting the occasion of that topic's having been introduced. He had been unwilling to interrupt their lordships in their expression of condoience for that event; he did not wish to do that nor was he disposed to introduce any thing by which a difference of opinion might be originated. He had taken the present opportunity of asking the noble lord on the other side, if it was the intention of himself and his colleagues to take into their consideration the orders of the house, in connexion with the promotion of such a bill as he had mentioned. If the noble lord did not, he hoped he would pay attention to the notice which he had taken of the matter, and he trusted that some noble lord would come forward, with a motion on same grounds with his observations; or if no noble lord should so come forward, he thought it right and proper in himself to give their lordships notice of his resolution to bring forward such a motion at that early period of the session.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL did not think there was any thing irregular in the noble lord; but if he had waited till the due course of buisiness, he would have heard what would certainly take place during the evening. If he had waited till that subject was more immediately under consideration, he would have heard his noble friend make a proposition exactly such as the noble lord lord himself wished. It was the intention of his noble friend, as holding the situation more immediately connected with the department to which the subject more particularly belonged, to bring in a bill for the repeal of the measure called the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; and it was likewise the intention of his noble friend to do every thing with a view of facilitating that bill. A proposition would be made, that some thing should be taken into consideration to-morrow for that purpose.

ADDRESS TO THE PRINCE REGENT.

The Earl of Aylesfold (who, we regret to state, spoke so as to be scarcely andible at the bar,) rose for the purpose of moving the usual address at the commencement of the session. Their lordships had been accustomed to hear considerable eloquence on similar occasions, but he hoped they would make allowances for his inexperience in public speaking. It was a melancholy reflection that the country had so unexpectedly lost so great an ornament as her Royal Highness the princess Charlotte was to the country. When their lordships considered how amiable her Royal Highness had been in the fulfilment of the duties of private life; when they considered with what greatness of mind and what sweetness of disposition she had been endowed, they would feel the extent of the loss they had to deplore. But their grief would be still more poignant when they recollected the situation which she filled, and the affections which she united. But, overwhelmed as they were with sorrow at the contemplation of such an event, it was a high satisfiaction to be informed that the prospects of the country were brightening, and their commercial interests exhibited considerable improvement. The confidence of the public appeared evidently to be increased, and public credit was such as to give grounds for the fairest anticipations. The difficulties under which the country had for a long period laboured had been very great, but he was convinced that their own experience would enable their lordships to perceive that the present state of affairs afforded a far more gratifying prospect than at many former periods. The treaties with Spain and Portugal on the subject of the slave-trade, had been such as he had no doubt would meet with the concurrence of Parliament, as they tended to the final abolition of a traffic which had long been deprecated, and which he was happy to observe so near a termination. It had been customary to vote a sum of money for the erection of churches in the service of the established religion, and that was a subject which he hoped Parliament would not leave unconsidered, especially as the speech had so strongly recommended their attention to it. He was glad to find that the revenue was in a state of improvement. The noble earl concluded by moving an address which was the echo of the speech.

Lord SELSEY, in seconding the motion made by the noble lord, was persuaded that on that part of the speech which expressed his Royal Highness's conviction that Parliament would participate in his grief at the melancholy loss that had occurred, there could be but one opinion. It must be fresh in the recollection of their lordships that but a few weeks had rolled away since we had indulged in expectations of the brightest hopes and when he considered the universal tribute of grief that had been paid to the pure memory of that illustrious and amiable Princess, he trusted he should not be deemed presumptuous in dwelling for a moment on this topic of sorrow. But a few weeks had passed since the hopes excited in her person had arrived at the highest degree of excitement, but they had terminated in a sad and melancholy catastrophe; instead of rejoicing, we had all been disolved in tears, and disappointment had aggravated our loss. He felt so unequal to convey his feelings on this afflicting visitation in any adequate terms, that he should content himself with bearing his testimony to the heart-rending sorrow that had pervaded all classes of the community at this untimely termination of our hopes. But though we were seriously depressed at the untimely loss he had just deplored, there were on the other subjects sufficient grounds for thankfulness and congratulation. A large part of this opulent kingdom had been menaced with all the horrors of anarchy, and even with the subversion or extinction of social order. Tumult and faction seemed on every side to advance & augment in proportion to the sufferings & difficulties of the country. Our commerce, almost annihilated by the long continuance of an arduous and momentous contest against the most insatiable and unprincipled ambition that ever attempted the conquest of the world, had ceased to find a field for exertion, & whole fleets of merchantmen were laid up as almost useless. But things had at length assumed a brighter aspect. The tumults that menaced the tranquility of the community had entirely subsided. We now saw peace and confidence, employment and enterprise restored anew. Our commerce, foreign and domestic, was rapidly improving; our revenue was increasing, and public credit stood again on the most satisfactory and unshaken basis. For all this, we were indebted in no small degree to those precautionary measures which the vigilance of his Majesty's Ministers had set on foot. Another topic of congratulation which seemed reserved for this enlightened age was, the unceasing progress of the messures adopted for the extirpation of that horrible trade which had too long disgraced the nations of Europe: and he hoped their lordships would agree with him, that in pursuing measures to give effect to the abolition of that horrible and unnatural traffic, they would be forwarding the best interests of Britain and of humanity. It only remained for him to make to the proposal for increasing the number of places of public worship. In the expediency of such a measure, it was useless for him to offer any arguments; but he could not help observing, that he saw in the proposal the seeds of prosperity for ages to come. The noble lord then begged leave to second the motion for the Address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Lord STANHOPE observed, that the speech from the throne on these occasions had always been considered as a general exposition of the state of the country at large, and on this occasion he could not but coincide with the statement they had heard dlievered. He was not enrolled under the banners of the executive, and did not receive or adopt with implicit faith every statement that ministers might choose to make; in public life, he had no other object than the happiness and prosperity of his country. But if he was ever unwilling to consider the narrow interests, or serve the purposes of a party, he should at the present moment more than ever, condemn a systematic opposition to Government when principles were making hourly progress which threatened the extinction of social order. Whatever opinion might have been entertained at a former period respecting the measures that had been pursued for the suppression of this spirit of anarchy and insubordination, let us at length be open to conviction; let us admit, that under the present administraction these principles, so dangerous to society, had been more effectually opposed than ever. Let us admit that their measures had ensured the peace and happiness, the tranquillity and security of the country. Let us admit, that his Majesty's ministers had steered the vessel of state in safety through a storm unparaleed in difficulty and danger. But, though the political ocean was now in some measure tranquillized, the horizon was far from being clear; the troubled waves of faction still continued to roll, and dangers were yet to be apprehended: and this he felt it necessary to state, in consequence of reports that had reached him from various quarters. If it were true, that the King of France reigned in the hearts of his subjects as much as some had represented, what evil could result from setting at liberty the state prisoner at St. Helena? But this confinement there was in truth a tacit admission that the affections of the French for their King could not be depended on, and that the liberation of Buonaparte would but consolidate the power of democracy. If this were true it was clear that the Government of France, as far as it could rely on its own means for support, did not rest on any solid foundation. He did not speak with reference to the present administration of that country, the measures they were pursuing, or the opinions they might entertain; he spoke of facts notorious to the whole world. It was notorious that Louis XVIII. had been placed on his throne by the bayonets of foreign armies; that he had twice entered his capital in the rear of troops who had conquered the country he was destined to govern, and that he now only retained his throne by the protection of the sword. On this head we had been told, that we had no right to interfere with the internal government of another nation; but he should say, that they who had a right to the greater, had also a right to the less. France had been twice conquered, and the Allies had, therefore, a right to dispose of her in what manner they pleased. The safest policy they could have pursued would have been to have partitioned France, not for the sake of adding to the Allied Powers, but of erecting new and separate dynasties. The best mode of division would have been that stated in Julius Cæsar's Commentaries—a division into three parts. But if any individual were to be placed on the throne of the country as it stood, certainly the Allies could not have made a more judicious choice than Louis XVIII., not to weaken their power or deprive them of the means of defence, but to "abate their pride, assuage their malice, and confound their devices;" at the same time to inflict as sort of chastisement for their crimes and afford something like security to the rest of Europe. The very reasons which rendered Louis XVIII. unacceptable to France, were those of all others which ought to have weighed with the Allies, and rendered him acceptable to them: he was obliged to the Allies for his throne, and depended on them almost entirely for support; common gratitude, therefore, would prevent him from making any attack on their peace, or the system they maintained. That peace they had nobly conquered, and of that peace the best guarantee was Louis XVIII. His government could not be destroyed without striking at the roots of social order in every surrounding nation. A revolution there would not only be attended with calamity to France and the Bourbons, but to every part of Europe; and it would be as impossible to predict what the extent of its effect might be, as it was in the year 1793. It was obvious that, in the event of a change, the man who, by force or fraud, should attempt to gain the supreme dominion of the French people, would endeavour to effect his purpose by proposing that which was dearest to the heart of every Frenchmen—foreign conquest and foreign dominion; and we should then see their armies again devastating the face of Europe, and pursuing the same course of rapine and aggression that had marked their progress in the last 20 years war. Had their lordships sufficiently considered the character of that people?—a people the most unprincipled on the globe—a people who had pursued the carreer of slaves and robbers, and were now the most abject of the human race. If the calamities of the last 20 years were to be renewed from the same quarter and to the same degree, for, what purpose had we fought and bled?—for what purpose had we triumphed?—what was the object or all our toils, and all the privations occasioned by the burdens of war? The laurels we had reaped would but wither on our brow, and all our battles have been fought in vain. He did not presume to obtrude his own crude opinions on their lordships' attention, the opinions he had advanced were those of persons the best qualified to form a judgment on the subject: he had the authority of a man who had a better opportunity than any other of knowing, and of knowing officially, the character of the French people; a man whose eagle eye had searched from one end of France to the other—he meant the Duke of Otranto, better known by the name of Fouche. It was his opinion, that the instant Buonaparte was let loose, would be followed by the fall of the Bourbons: the fall of that family would ensure a war against the rest of Europe, from motives of ambition or vengeance? and the renewal of such a contest as that we had lately been engaged in must be attended with inevitable destruction to this country. The renewal of the contest would bring on hostilities not similar to those which had been unexampled in glory by all that history could produce, which had raised this nation to a pitch of glory it had never attained before—he meant the hostilities that ended with the battle of Waterloo: this country still continued to feel exhausted with the gigantic efforts she had made in that contest, and it would be now utterly impossible for her to renew it with any hope of of success; but the more he felt convinced that peace was necessary to the existence of this country, the more he wished all possible means should be resorted to for recovering that desirable tranquility. Those means were already in our own hands; we had only to retain in France all the forces that, now occupied the country; at all events for the whole period stipulated by treaty, and if necessary, even for a longer period; he was not, indeed, ignorant of the precise and imperative terms of that treaty; but he should contend that every treaty ought to be executed according to its intention and spirit, and not according to the letter. (Thus the noble lord opposit had, on a former occasion, refused to evacuate Malta according to the strict terms of that treaty, but resigned it according to the clear spirit of that treaty.) Now, the clear spirit of the treaty in question was, first, that France should not be evacuated before the contributions were all paid; secondly, that time should be allowed to erect a barrier of fortresses on the Rhine; and thirdly, that a guarantee should be secured to Europe against the return of those calamities that had been so repeatedly inflicted on us by the unprincipled aggression and ambition of the country we had succeeded in conquering. Nothing but the most perfect security against such an occurrence could, in his opinion justify the removal of the Army of Occupation. He was aware that this country must follow the line of politics adopted by the Allies, but he hoped that they would be alive to the dangers of too easy a relinquishment of the security they now held. It was said, indeed, that the Government of Louis XVIII. could not be sustained under the unpopularity occasioned by the presence of a foreign army; but the answer was, that the Government of Louis XVIII. was only the means, the tranquillity of Europe the end, of all our precautions. He entreated his Majesty's Ministers to weigh well the consequence of withdrawing the army of occupation. The first event, after any political change in France, would be an irruption into Belgium; he entreated their lordships to consider what they would lose, and what the enemy would gain, by the line of fortresses which would thus fall into their hands. We should next be required to give up Buonaparte, an event that could not but be attended with the utter ruin of this country. He forbore to touch on any other topic; but he trusted the Prince Regent (in whose wisdom he had the highest confidence) would avert the evil he so much apprehended. No man could be a warmer advocate of economy then himself; but we could have no economy, unless we were at peace, and retrenchments that endangered our security could not be called economy: indeed, no word was so ill understood. In the language of many, it implied retrenchment of all, even the most necessary, expenses; and reform, change of every thing, even the fundamentals of government. He entreated their lordships, before they relinquished the security they already possessed in France, to turn their attention to the improvements in the internal situation of the country, and the measures that might be necessary for the future. He was happy to hear that there was no further necessity for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; but he begged not to be understood as throwing any doubt on the propriety of that measure, to the firm adoption of which he attributed the tranquillity that now prevailed. The best proof of the necessity of the measures which his Majes-

Continued in the Additional Suplement.

Additional Supplement to the Bombay Courier.

SATURDAY, 20TH JUNE 1818.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

y's Ministers had adopted, was afforded by the expe ience of what had been the situation of the country. He hould have the hon[illegible], when the question came regularly before the House, to state the grounds and reasons which induced him to differ on this subject from many of those near him, as well as to dissent from all those chimeras of Parliamentary reform which had been made pretexts for disturbing the tranquillity of the country.

The Marquis of Lansdowne could have wished that the Address had been so framed on the present occasion, as to have enabled him to give it his unqualified approbation. There were parts of it which were unobjectionable, and which he was fully prepared to support; but it contained, at the some time, some topics which he found it impossible to allow to pass unnoticed. Without imputing any blame to the noble lords who moved and seconded the Address, or those who might have suggested the topics to which he alluded, he must say that, had it been possible to separate them from the expression of their lordships' regret for that severe calamity which had afflicted the nation, he should have felt great pleasure in joining in the unanimity of the vote which must have been given on that subject. How that affliction had been regarded, was know from the manner in which it had, in the metropolis, and all over this busy country, interrupted the active pursuits of life. Never had any occurrence cast so deep a shade over the public mind as did this melancholy event, which had impressed so sad a gloom, not only on the present, but the future prospects of the country. If ever there had been an occasion on which the feelings and voice of a people were unanimously expressed, it had occurred in this country in consequence of the calamity they had experienced. Those feelings, and that voice, had been manifested in the most general and strongest manner, and had been conveyed in accents of condolence to the foot of the throne, and in prayers to the foot of the alter. Before leaving this melancholy subject, he must take the liberty of remarking, that the event they had so much reason to deplore had afforded the strongest proof, were any proof wanting, of the sincere, unfeigned, and unalterable attachment of the people of this nation to the principles of the act of settlement, by which the House of Brunswick was called to the throne—to the constitutional monarlych of the country, and to the order of succession which had been established. Having said this much, it was unnecessary for him to assure their lordships, that the part of the Address relating to that event which had occasioned such universal sorrow had his most unqualified approbation. With regard to other parts of the Address, though he could not give them his concurrence, yet it was not his intention to propose any amendment. It was, however, impossible for him to allow it to be supposed that one topic could have either directly or indirectly his approbation. He meant that part of the Address in which was implied a doubt, whether tranquillity could have been obtained under the usual operation of the constitution, if there had not been a change in the situation of the country. Was it possible for their lordships now to entertain any such doubt, after all that had passed last session, and all they had learned since? Where had there been any appearance of a conspiracy, for the suppression of which the laws were inadequate? After all the trials and investigations which had taken place, their lordships might ask themselves whether they had discovered evidence of any thing like an organized conspiracy, which called for the setting aside the constitution; and whether any discontent which had existed, was manifested in such a manner, or possessed such a force, that the ordinary and fair administration of the laws could not have suppressed it? He should expect Ministers to shew distinctly, not only that there had been a conspiracy, but that the number and character of the persons engaged in it were such as to require extraordinary measures for its suppression. He would maintain that they had not produced in the last session of Parliment a tittle of evedence as to the extent of conspiracy. They had asserted that it had ramifications throughout the country; but in the trials at Derby, where it was the business and the particular wish of the Attorney-General to prove that the disconcerted there had a correspondence with others in different quarters, he completely failed. He could not prove that in any part of the country there had been the slightest connection with these conspirators. This terrible conspiracy, too, was suppressed without the slightest difficulty by 18 dragoons. He was satisfied that the men engaged in that transaction were very properly brought to trial, and justly convicted; but it was the only thing Ministers had to bring forward as an apology for their measures. It was natural that the Attorney-General should have exerted all his great ability to prove, if he could the existence of communications between these conspirators and others in different parts of the country: for the only chance of an acquittal depended on the actual insignificance of the affair. The learned Counsel for the Crown had, however, established no connexion whatever. Nothing could more decidedly demonstrate the absurdity of this conspiracy than the evidence of what had been declared by the leader, or Nottingham Capt.-General as he was called, who had been described to have declared to his followers, that France, England, and Ireland, and clouds from the North, would assist them in their insurrection: but, after all, the insurrection required no force to meet it, and might have been suppressed by a few parish constables. It was not the suspension of the Habeas Corpus that put down the insurrection, or the conspiracy, whichever it might be called: it had been extinguished by the due administration of the law—by apprehending and bringing [illegible] to trial; and the same law could the persons accused [illegible] deficiency, though the have been applied with equal ease. At the same Habeas Corpus act had remained in force. [illegible] me it was to be observed that there was no proof of ny conspiracy hostile to the institutions of the country. The whole disturbance sprung from partial discontent, with which the great body of the population of the place where it broke out were untainted. Even in the very villages through which the insurgents passed, the people ran away from them; and in no part of the country was there any trace to be found of the existence of a conspiracy to alter the King's Government. He must therefore continue to maintain, that the grounds on which the suspension of the Habeas Corpus was called for by Ministers were entirely unfounded, and that the measure was altogether unnecessary. What he had that night heard of the state of the country afforded him great pleasure, but he could not give that change the credit which ministers seemed desirous of attributing to it, of removing great disaffection, and suppressing extensive conspiracies. The returning prosperity, on which ministers had dwelt with so much emphasis, was what he was happy to hear. He hoped also that the predictions of the improvement of the revenue would be realized, and he hoped it would continue to flourish, and that the burdens of the country would be diminished; but he must confess that this was a matter which in his opinion admitted rather of hope than of certainty. He thought it necessary to make these explanations, though, as he had stated, he did not on this occasion intend to trouble their lordships with any proposition.

The Earl of Liverpool was gratified with the manner in which the noble Marquis had expressed his concurrence with one part of the address, and acknowledged the candour with which he had stated his sentiments respecting other parts. Were this the proper occasion for entering into a consideration of the subjects to which the noble Marquis had referred, he should be ready to maintain and prove that the precautionary measures which Ministers had proposed were called for by the necessity of the case. The reports which had been made by committees chosen by their lordships, and facts subsequently disclosed, all showed that the state of the country was such as to require those extraordinary measures should be resorted to. Were this the time for discussing the subject, he was prepared to maintain that, in a case which involved the tranquility and safety of the country, it would ill become their lordships to calculate how much danger and risk ought to be incurred before they employed the means of security which they held in their hand. With regard to the address, he must frankly confess that it had been the wish of Ministers, without giving any opinion on disputable points themselves, or calling for any such opinion on the others, that it might be so framed as to obtain the unanimous approbation of the house. In this they were persuaded they had succeeded; and he hoped, when the noble marquis reconsidered the subject, that he would abandon the view of the address which he had taken. In fact, the address did nothing more than state, that the improved situation of the country had taken from the disaffected some of the principal means on which they relied for accomplishing their seditious or treasonable ends. This had no reference to the question of the propriety of suspending the Habeas Corpus Act last session. The noble marquis thinks there was no necessity for that measure: I think there was: but whether the opinion of the noble marquis or that which he opposed to it was the right one, had nothing to do with the present Address. He must now say a word or two on what fell from a noble friend of his in a speech of great ability, which he had addressed to their lordships. In his noble friend's peculiar situation it appeared that he considered himself called upon to state his sentiments, and he approved of the feeling on which he acted. He thought it necessary, however, to remark, that the observations of his noble friend were not of that kind on which it would be fitting for him to dwell. All he wished to say was, that the great policy of this country was to maintain the present peace, so important to this country and to Europe: and that it would be the object of his Majesty's Government to preserve that peace by pursuing the course most likely to secure it—namely, a strict adherence to the engagements into which the country had entered: which was the best means of securing the fidelity of the other contracting parties in their engagements. He must also observe, that he could not partake in the opinion which the noble earl had expressed respecting the feelings of the people of France towards the sovereign of that country. He had, indeed, a strong impression of a contrary nature. This much he would also say, that neither the state of that country, nor of any other part of the continent of Europe exhibited, in his opinion, any appearances calculated to excite the apprehensions his noble friends entertained. The well known disposition of all the continental Powers also afforded the best augury for the preservation of peace. He should say nothing further on this subject; and he hoped what he had previously stated would have the effect of removing the objections of the noble marquis. When the present motion should be agreed to, his noble friend (Lord Sidmouth) would propose the preliminary steps for the measure of which he had given notice.

The address was then agreed to.

On the motion of the Earl of Liverpool, an address of condolence was ordered to be presented to her Majesty on the death of the Princess Charlotte.

VARIETIES.

Important Edict!!—The Elector of Hoeffs Caffel has issued an edict, ordaining that from and after the 22d of November; all the troops of his Electorate shall wear queues 15 inches long! The Serjeants are to carry the measure of the queue, as a sitting to their canes for the good of the service. The Elector should have fortified this order by prohibiting at the same time of all his subjects not military from wearing queues at all, or at least any thing exceeding the dignity of a pig or bob-tail. In doing so, he would have only been imitating the congenial wisdom of another Great Power—the Government of Palma—which, by an ordinance of the 7th of last month, has peremptorily prohibited, under the severest penalties, every person, *etanger a l'etat militaire*, from wearing *mustachios*, cockades, or any other distinction proper to the military state alone!

New Violin.—A French paper states, that a young licentiate in medicine, son of an able mathematician, after long reflection on sounds, has constructed a violin, which, perhaps, will occasion a revolution in music. Many amateurs have already heard it, and some have tried it themselves: it is of a triangular shape, and the different experiments seem to promise that the advantages held out by its fabricator are likely to be realised. He asserts, that by proportions mathematically established, he gives to violins a perfect equality of sound; and that he rigorously proportions all the parts of treble, countertenor tenor, and of base.

Saw-dust converted into Wood.—The possibility of converting saw-dust into wood must now no longer be spoken of as a jest. M. Menke, of Berlin, has discovered a process by which mahogany saw-dust may be formed into a pate which, by exposure to air, becomes as hard as stone. The statues and other ornaments made of this paste are said to vie in elegance with the finest works in bronze, and come to but one eight of the expence.—*Times.*

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